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COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1945,

BY

T. LLOYD HUGHES,

M.D., C.H.B., D.P.H., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.



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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1945-46.

Chairman :—Councillor J. G. BOOTHBY.

COMMITTEE—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN L. G. ALLEN, J.P.)

Alderman A. H. COCKS.	Councillor ERNEST HARFORD.
Alderman A. MARSHALL.	Councillor H. MADDEN.
Alderman W. TURFORD, J.P.	Councillor T. W. MORRIS.
Alderman E. TURNER.	Councillor A. THOMPSON.
Councillor J. S. BOLTON.	

MEMBERS OF THE HOSPITALS COMMITTEE, 1945-46.

Chairman :—Councillor J. W. WELCH, J.P.

COMMITTEE—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman L. G. ALLEN, J.P.)

Alderman A. COOPER.	Councillor F. J. LONGSTAFF.
Councillor S. G. BENNETT.	Councillor J. NUGENT.
Councillor J. G. BOOTHBY.	Councillor W. RANDALL.
Councillor W. ECKERT.	Councillor L. TAYLOR.
Councillor R. V. C. GRAY, B.A..	

MEMBERS OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1945-46.

Chairman :—Councillor MRS. L. BURTON.

COMMITTEE :—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman L. G. ALLEN, J.P.)

Alderman A. COOPER.	Councillor J. SLATER.
Councillor S. G. BENNETT.	Councillor L. TAYLOR.
Councillor R. V. C. GRAY, B.A.	Councillor J. W. WELCH, J.P.
Councillor R. R. KITCHING, J.P.	MRS. E. GAUNT.
Councillor J. NUGENT.	MRS. M. E. HEWITSON.
Councillor W. MILLER.	DR. G. H. LOWE.
Councillor F. C. PETTE, J.P.	

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1945.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Medical Adviser :—

T. LLOYD HUGHES, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Barrister-at Law.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :—

C. L. ELDER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer :—

F. J. HENRY, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H., Barrister-at Law.

Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :—

JESSIE GRIFFIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned Nov., 1945).

Clinical Venereal Diseases Officer :—

J. A. TAYLOR, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

**Resident Medical Officer, Maternity Hospital
and Assistant Medical Officer of Health :—**

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned Dec. 1945).

Consulting Obstetrician :—

§G. F. LONGBOOTHAM, M.B., C.M.

District Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators :—

E. H. MOSELEY, M.B., B.S.

C. S. O'HAGAN, M.B., B.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

THOMAS P. DIXON, Fel.R.S.I., Mem.I.P.C., Mem.S.I.A. (Retired Nov. 1945).

HENRY WHITFIELD, Mem.R.S.I., Mem. S.I.A. (From Nov. 1945).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

HENRY WHITFIELD, Mem.R.S.I., Mem. S.I.A. (to Nov. 1945).

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :—

*‡S. E. ELLIS.

*‡T. E. PETERSON.

*‡W. M. MATHEWS.

Shops Inspector :—

R. G. THOMPSON.

Health Visitors :—

°R. M. WHITE, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M.—(Superintendent).
 °E. ARMSTRONG, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 (From 16.7.45)
 °M. BUCHANAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 °K. CRAPPER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 °A. EMERSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 (To. 31.5.45)
 °A. HUMPHREY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 °M. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M.

°K. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 (To 7.4.45)
 °R. LOW, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 °I. MATHISON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 °J. PALING, S.L.N., S.C.M.
 °M. SLEEP, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 °M. SIMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 (To. 28.2.45)

Tuberculosis Nurses :—

D. E. HALL, S.R.N.
 A. S. HAYWOOD, S.R.N.
 P. STOCKTON.

Tuberculosis Almoner :—

FREDA L. McCARTHY.

Infectious Diseases Nurses :—

T. HOUGHTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 °G. LAFFERTY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 E. WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Venereal Diseases Almoner :—

MARGARET ANDERSON.

Municipal Midwives :—

M. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.—(Supervisor).
 M. ABBOTT, S.C.M.
 A. BUCKLEY, S.C.M.
 (To 30.7.45)
 F. BARKER, S.C.M.
 (From 15.12.45)
 M. BROWN, S.C.M.
 D. BELL, S.C.M. (To. 31.12.45)
 I CHAMBERS, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.
 M. FAIRBAIRN, S.C.M.
 J. GRIFFITHS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (To 30.8.45)
 A. GIBSON, S.C.M.
 M. K. HALFPENNY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 (From 8.1.45)

L. JACKSON, S.C.M.
 D. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.
 V. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 E. MCINTOSH, S.C.M.
 C. MCKINLAY, S.C.M.
 B. A. O'CONNELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 A. OLDHAM, S.C.M.
 E. PEART, S.C.M. (From 1.9.45)
 S. J. SCRIMGOUR, S.C.M.
 K. M. TIERNAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 A. A. TOWNSEND, S.C.M.
 S. WETHERALL, S.C.M.

Infant Life Protection Visitor :—

A. G. COWLEY.

Matrons :—

E. ARMETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., General Hospital.
 B. GARDNER, West Lane Hospital.
 D. GARDNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Hemlington Hospital.
 H. KIRKBRIDE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Municipal Maternity Hospital.

Vaccination Officer :

J. COSTELLO.

Veterinary Surgeon :—

§W. G. HAGGIE, M.R.C.V.S.

Borough Analysts :—

§E. W. JACKSON, F.I.O.
§A. SCHOLES, F.I.C.

Chief Clerk :—

†J. W. RAWDON.

MIDDLESBROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.**Medical Superintendent :—**

T. LLOYD HUGHES, M.D., D.P.H. BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Senior Surgeon :—

W. BRITAIN JONES, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.

Senior Resident Medical Officer :—

J. A. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Resident Medical Officers :—

W. BOYES, M.B., Ch.B. (To 30.4.45)
S. SHUBSACHS, M.R.C.S. (From 6.8.45)

Ophthalmic Surgeon :—

§A. E. P. PARKER, F.R.C.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :—

§J. B. T. KESWICK, M.B., B.S.

Radiologist and Electro-Therapeutist :—

§W. IRWIN, M.B. Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

Orthopaedic Surgeon :—

§J. B. REID, F.R.C.S., M.Ch.Orth. (From 27.9.45)

Dental Surgeon :—

§L. T. DAVIDSON HEPPELL, L.D.S.

Pharmacist :—

J. L. KING, M.P.S.

Chief Clerk :—

MRS. E. LOUKS, F.C.C.S.

Venereal Diseases Almoner :—

MARGARET ANDERSON.

HEMLINGTON EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.**Medical Superintendent :—**

T. LLOYD HUGHES, M.D., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Deputy Medical Superintendent :—

M. D. LEITCH, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Resident Medical Officers :—

DIANA GRAY PARADISE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (To 31.10.45)
 MARGARET DAWSON THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B. (From 13.7.45)
 MINOR NADIR TATA, L.S.A. (From 8.8.45)

Surgeons :—

§D. C. DICKSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
 §C. C. McCALLUM, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
 §B. G. S. BELAS, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.

Orthopaedic Surgeon :—

§J. B. REID, F.R.C.S., M.Ch.Orth.

Physician :—

§J. INKSTER, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :—

§J. B. T. KESWICK, M.B., B.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon :—

§A. E. P. PARKER, F.R.C.S.

Psychiatrist :—

§M. A. ARCHDALE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Radiologist and Electro Therapeutist :—

§W. IRWIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

Anaesthetists :—

§D. N. POWER, M.D.
 §J. W. L. DICKSON, M.B., B.Ch.
 §W. WALDIE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental Surgeon :—

§L. T. DAVIDSON HEPPELL, L.D.S.

Pharmacist ;—

J. PLATT OVERSBY, M.P.S.

*Meat Inspector's Certificate of R.S.I.

†Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of R.S.I.

‡Cert. of R.S.I. and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.

§Part-time Officer.

°Health Visitor's Diploma of R.S.I.

**With H.M. Forces.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1945.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
MIDDLESBROUGH.

JULY, 1946.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1945. In addition to setting out in general terms the various activities of the department during the year, attention is drawn to certain specific matters of importance.

A detailed analysis of the vital statistics will be found in the report. The birth rate for 1945 was 20.92 per thousand population, as compared with 22.58 for 1944, and although there is a substantial fall, the rate in Middlesbrough is still considerably higher than that for England and Wales which is 16.1 and for the County Boroughs and great towns which is 19.1.

The death rate of 12.7 per thousand shows a pleasing reduction as compared with 1944, and maintains the steady fall experienced since 1940. The maternal mortality rate shows a welcomed fall from 4.03 per thousand births to 2.22. A disturbing rise, however, has occurred in regard to infant mortality, the figure being 79 per thousand live births, as compared with 65 per thousand in 1943 and 1944. This increased figure is studied in detail on page 14 of the report.

There were 1,081 new cases treated at our Venereal Diseases Clinic during the year, as compared with 824 cases in 1944, showing that a steadily increasing amount of work is being carried out at this Clinic, and when it is realised that in 1940 only 333 cases attended, it will be seen that a three-fold increase has occurred in five years. The substantial moral problem referred to in my previous reports would, therefore, appear to be assuming an increasingly serious aspect, and the figures presented call for the most searching consideration on the part of those who are concerned as to the general well-being of the town.

Illegitimate births have decreased from 258 in 1944 to 223 in 1945, and this improvement is welcomed, but the figures still remain much higher than the pre-war figure of 125.

The incidence of infectious disease has not been unduly high during the year, and although the figure for Diphtheria immunisation gives grounds for satisfaction, the percentage figure of children immunised is far below the figure which we should attain before we can reduce the incidence of Diphtheria in the town to any substantial degree.

New notifications for Tuberculosis number 238 for the year, as compared with 241 for 1944 and 262 for 1943. There were 134 deaths giving a Tuberculosis death rate of 1.04 per thousand population, as compared with 131 deaths and a death rate of 1.06 per thousand in the year 1944.

The Health and Hospitals services have continued to function satisfactorily during the year, and the Department has not only carried out its regular routine duties in a satisfactory manner, but has also undertaken many additional duties which have arisen from the circumstances of war.

The year saw the official winding up of the Civil Defence Casualty Service which had been built up and administered by the Department during the war. Many calls were made upon this Service during the past five years, and I am satisfied that all the allotted tasks were carried out efficiently and expeditiously. The organisation of this Service entailed a considerable amount of work, but the service rendered to the community was worth while, especially as so much ready assistance was given by many keen, loyal and devoted volunteers.

The Town Ambulance Service remained under the control of the department after the winding up of the Civil Defence Ambulance Service and a nucleus of ambulances and cars for E.M.S. purposes has been retained and run at the request of the Ministry of Health. To co-ordinate these services with the hospital ambulance services, an Ambulance Officer was appointed to the permanent staff of the department.

Hospital improvements and developments were considered by the Hospitals Committee, who approved of recommendations contained in a memorandum which is printed as an appendix to this report.

Although under the new Government proposals for a National Health Service, the hospitals will pass away from the direct control of the Local Authority, yet the recommendations will serve as a guide for those whose task it will be to re-construct the hospital services on Tees-side.

The details outlined in this report reflect in some measure the amount of work carried out by the Public Health Department

during the year, but statistics alone cannot adequately convey all that has been done to administer the health and hospitals service of the Borough, and to promote the general well-being of the community.

I should like to pay my tribute to all members of the staff for their loyal and whole-hearted co-operation during the year. To them goes the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts have contributed in no uncertain measure to the health and happiness of many of the citizens of Middlesbrough.

I also acknowledge most gratefully the interest and support of the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and of the Chairman and members of the other Committees of the Council concerned with the work of the Health Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Lloyd Hughes". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping flourish on the right side.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	7,205
Estimated Civilian Population (Mid-1945)	128,620
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1945)	36,135
Rateable Value	£760,787
Product of a penny rate	£2,936

Number of Live Births :—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate & Illegitimate ..	1,376	1,315	2,691
Illegitimate	106	110	216

Number of Still Births—

Legitimate & Illegitimate ..	54	41	95
Illegitimate	4	3	7

Deaths : Registered	959	813	1,772
Nett	888	746	1,634

Deaths from :—

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. ..	..	..	—
Measles .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	1
Diphtheria .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	10
Influenza .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	15
Violence .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	74
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	52
Cancer .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	216

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	111	84	195
Illegitimate	10	10	20
Total	121	94	215

Birth Rates and Death Rates, 1945.

	Middlesbrough	England & Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns	
Rate per 1,000 Population :—				
Live Births	20.92	16.1	19.1	
Still-births	0.73	0.46	0.58	
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population :—				
All causes	12.70	11.4	13.5	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Diphtheria	0.07	0.02	0.02	
Influenza	0.12	0.08	0.07	
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.02	0.02	
Rate per 1,000 Live Births :—				
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ..	0.4	5.6	7.8	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births :—				
Puerperal Sepsis and post abort. ..	0.37	0.57		
Other puerperal causes ..	1.85	1.22		
All puerperal causes ..	2.22	2.79		
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—				
All infants per 1,000 live births .. .. ..	..	..	79
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	..	..	78
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	..	..	92
Comparative Rates :				
	M'bro. 1944	M'bro. 1945	England & Wales 1945	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns 1945.
Birth Rate (live births)	22.58	20.92	16.1	19.1
Death Rate	13.04	12.70	11.4	13.5
Infant Mortality Rate	65	79	46	54
Maternal Mortality Rate	4.03	2.22	2.79	

Notifications.—Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

	Middlesbrough	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London
Typhoid Fever ..	0.00	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever ..	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	0.10	0.05	0.05
Scarlet Fever ..	4.44	1.89	2.02
Whooping Cough ..	1.77	1.64	1.65
Diphtheria ..	1.65	0.46	0.52
Erysipelas ..	0.23	0.25	0.28
Smallpox ..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles ..	9.10	11.67	10.89
Pneumonia ..	1.16	0.87	1.03

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live & Still).

Puerperal Fever ..	10.41	9.93	12.65
Puerperal Pyrexia ..			

WARD STATISTICS.

Ward	No. of cases of Infectious Disease per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Ayresome ..	26.01	11.09	22.12	66
Acklam ..	23.39	11.77	18.23	44
Cannon ..	35.92	13.84	25.38	71
Cleveland ..	28.69	15.30	26.78	86
Exchange ..	27.27	13.63	20.37	94
Grove Hill ..	21.83	10.18	16.68	68
Linthorpe ..	26.82	10.17	16.87	58
Newport ..	32.51	15.74	28.32	144
Ormesby ..	22.84	12.77	23.48	85
St. Hilda's ..	25.60	19.48	23.46	106
Vulcan ..	26.08	14.28	19.94	118

ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

- (1) The estimated population for 1945 is 128,620, which is an increase of 1,700 on the year 1944.
- (2) Live births decreased during the year to a figure of 2,691 as compared with 2,867 for 1944. The birth rate is, therefore, 20.92 per thousand population, as compared with 22.58 for 1944, which is however still considerably higher than the average figure for England and Wales, and also for that in respect of the 126 Boroughs and Great Towns.
- (3) The death rate has decreased for 1945, the rate being 12.70 per thousand population as compared with 13.04 for 1944. There were 22 less deaths in 1945 than in 1944.
- (4) The maternal mortality rate is 2.22 per thousand births as compared with 4.03 for 1944.
- (5) The number of deaths from Cancer was 216 as compared with 190 for 1944.

(6) Infant Mortality Rate.

The infant mortality rate of 79 per 1,000 live births shows a considerable increase upon the figure for 1944 which was 65 per 1,000, and compares very unfavourably with the figure for England and Wales which is 46 per 1,000 and even with the figure for the County Boroughs and Great Towns which is 54 per 1,000. The actual causes of the deaths of infants under the age of 1 year are shown under Table V on page 90. It will be seen that there were 256 such deaths in 1945 as compared with 214 in 1944 and of these 134 were in the neo-natal period or first four weeks of life.

Prematurity again accounted for a large percentage of these neo-natal deaths, there being 60 cases in this category. This exceedingly high death rate calls for the most careful consideration and investigation and indicates the necessity for close co-operation between Obstetricians and Paediatricians.

The causes of prematurity are not fully known at the present time but there is no doubt that the increased availability of fully trained nursing staff, skilled Paediatric advice and improved accommodation for the care of premature and weakly babies would result in a considerable reduction in these figures.

Enteritis	..	..	15
Debility and Marasmus			11
Birth Injury	..	..	9

Taking the Infant mortality figures as a whole, apart from prematurity, the other two main causes of death were:—

Pneumonia	..	..	54
Enteritis	..	..	53

These two groups consist of conditions which are produced by the entry of organisms either into the respiratory system or the alimentary tract of the infant.

To reduce these figures necessitates the elimination of sources of infection and increasing the infant's powers of resistance. These in turn require an improvement in the child's environment by providing good housing conditions, by mother-craft teaching as to Child Care and Infant Feeding and also by raising the economic status of the family. Until all these steps are taken we shall continue to be faced in Middlesbrough with an unnecessary toll of precious infant life. That an improvement can be secured in existing infant mortality rates, even in industrial areas and great cities is shown by the fact that New York has an infant mortality rate of 35 per 1,000 and Chicago one of 30 per 1,000 and a most desirable state of affairs is reported from New Zealand which, in 1942, had an infant mortality rate of 28 per 1,000.

MIDDLESBROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Another very successful year's work has been completed at this hospital, and further improvements and developments have taken place in spite of the difficult conditions. The Medical Staff of the hospital is recorded on page 5 and 6 from which it will be seen that during the year Mr. J. B. Reid commenced duty as Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon and is actively building up a satisfactory Orthopaedic Service. An additional Junior Resident was also appointed in view of the increasingly heavy work entailed.

The total bed complement remains at 357 and is made up as follows :—

Men	..	..	..	175
Women	..	..	..	100
Children	..	..	..	82

The amount of work undertaken during the year is indicated in the statistics at the end of this report, and from these figures it will be seen that the hospital has undertaken a large amount of medical and surgical work under many difficulties and restrictions. In common with the experience of other hospitals, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining an adequate number of Nursing Staff, but the work has been continued and much praise and credit is due to the staff who have carried out the work so efficiently in spite of these difficulties.

The successes obtained by Student Nurses in the examinations of the General Nursing Council are gratifying and show that the high standard of the hospital as a Training School for Nurses is being maintained.

Although it was not possible during the year to undertake any of the major structural improvements which are badly needed, in order to bring the hospital up to the standard of a first class acute General Hospital, the Committee gave detailed consideration to a report as to the future developments which are necessary. These recommendations are printed in the Appendix on page 77 and were accepted, in principle, for implementation when the time is opportune.

Many very necessary developments are being held up owing to restrictions of material and labour.

Frequent changes have occurred in the post of Junior Assistant Resident Medical Officer, and consequently an additional burden has fallen on the other members of the staff.

I would like to pay my tribute to Mr. W. Britain Jones, and Dr. J. A. Taylor, whose consistent hard work combined with medical and surgical skill have resulted in the patients at the hospital receiving every care and attention.

ADMISSIONS.

Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital)	2,175
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MORTALITY.

Total number of deaths	265
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DISCHARGES.

Total number of discharges	1,937
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DURATION OF STAY OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED OR DIED

(1) Under four weeks	1,570
(2) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks .. .	459
(3) Thirteen weeks or more	173

OCCUPIED BEDS.

(a) Average during the year	198
(b) Highest number, 281 on 9th February.	
(c) Lowest number, 164 on 5th August, 31st October and 7th November.	

THE TRAINING OF NURSES.

The Examination results are as follows :—

PRELIMINARY STATE EXAMINATION PASSED BY 18 CANDIDATES.

STATE FINAL EXAMINATION PASSED BY .. . 9 CANDIDATES.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of individuals seen	362
Number of attendances for treatment .. .	557

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

Number of cases dealt with during the year	218
Number of attendances	269
Number of operations	137

OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT.

Number of cases seen during the year ..	124
Number of attendances by above patients ..	162
Operations performed	2

ORTHOPAEDIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Reid, F.R.C.S., M.ch.Orth., Orthopaedic Surgeon, commenced duty 27th September, 1945. The figures given are for the period 27th September to 31st December, 1945 :—

Patients seen	28
Number of attendances	64
Number of operations	7

MINOR AILMENTS DEPARTMENT.

The Minor Ailments Out-patient work is made up of sick inmates sent from Holgate Institution, discharged patients from Hospital Wards and cases sent by District Medical Officers and other medical men of the town.

Number of patients seen	746
Number of attendances	4,185

X-RAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Dr. Irwin, D.M.R.E., is in charge of this Department, which is staffed by a specially trained Sister, one Assistant Radiographer and two Pupil Radiographers.

The equipment includes :—

- (1) A diagnostic X-ray Apparatus.
- (2) Deep Therapy Apparatus for the treatment of Cancer.
- (3) Other electrical equipment, *i.e.*, Kromayer Lamp, Ultra Violet, Radiant Heat, Diathermy, Ionisation and treatment by Faradism and Galvanism.

Number of patients seen	2,434
Number of attendances	7,339

Treatments were given as follows :—

X-RAY DEPARTMENT :—

Films and Screenings	4,282
Treatments	124

DEEP THERAPY DEPARTMENT :—

Treatments	664
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ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT :—

Diathermy Treatments	361
Stimulations	124
Radiant Heat	..	..	..	..	312
Massage	..	..	..	..	120
Ionizations	13
Remedial Exercises	9

SUNLIGHT DEPARTMENT :—

Treatments	3,100
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OPERATIONS.

The number of major surgical operations performed under general anaesthetic (excluding dental, ear, nose and throat, also ophthalmic operations) was 241. Of these, 147 were abdominal sections.

HEMLINGTON EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

This Emergency Hospital of 480 beds is a huttied hospital built on a site adjacent to the former Smallpox Hospital which is now used for administrative purposes and to house the medical, nursing, and administrative staff.

The hospital, the building of which was completed in 1940, is fully equipped for all forms of medical and surgical treatment, having an operating theatre, X-Ray, Physiotherapy and Out-patients' Departments.

In addition to the treatment of Service patients the hospital has treated evacuated long-stay cases from London hospitals, and also cases from the waiting lists of local Voluntary Hospitals.

It will be seen from the appended figures that the volume of work undertaken during the year has been considerable, and the hospital now forms a very important and valuable addition to the hospital resources of the area.

Apart from the administrative nursing staff, the hospital is staffed by members of the Civil Nursing Reserve, but at the request of the Ministry of Health steps are being taken to establish at the hospital a Training School for the Assistant Nurse's Certificate of the General Nursing Council.

ADMISSIONS	..	..	..	..	..	2,519
DISCHARGES	..	..	..	..	..	2,609
DEATHS	..	..	..	..	..	8
AVERAGE DURATION OF STAY IN HOSPITAL						34 days
AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OCCUPIED BEDS						207
OPERATIONS	..	..	..	..	..	1,068

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

256 patients received 357 treatments.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

165 patients received 189 treatments.

OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT.

21 patients received 21 treatments.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

1,723 patients received attention.

2,423 Films and Screenings.

152 Screenings.

PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT.

907 patients received 15,235 treatments.

Group and individual exercises were given to bed patients while up-patients did graduated Physical Training exercises and played Netball and Football under the supervision of a Physical Training Instructor. The Physiotherapist carried out electrical treatments.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT.

This department flourished during the past year under the supervision of our physiotherapist and our Educational sergeant. Its work ranged from the making of soft toys to carpentry.

2,011 patients made 2,097 articles.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

General pathological work is carried out in a small way at each of the local hospitals, but the more detailed work is sent to the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton. In addition to this, all our routine milk samples are now examined at this Laboratory.

During the year the Hospitals Committee, with the consent of the Ministry of Health, agreed to the setting up of a Pathological Laboratory at the Middlesbrough General Hospital at an estimated cost of £1,200. Tenders for this work have been invited and it is hoped that the scheme will be put into operation during 1946.

Chemical analyses are carried out by the Borough Analysts, Messrs. Jackson and Scholes.

Samples of water for bacteriological and chemical examination are carried out at the Tees Valley Water Board's Laboratories and by Dr. E. V. Suckling, of the Counties' Public Health Laboratory.

During the year the undermentioned specimens were sent to the Emergency Public Health Laboratory :—

Throat and Nasal Swabs	..	..	..	1,373
Faecal and rectal Swabs	..	..	..	971
Cerebrospinal Fluid	..	..	..	41
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	61
Milk	..	..	..	254

TREATMENT AT SPECIAL CENTRES.

During the year arrangements were made for specialist treatment of patients as follows :—

Thoracic Surgery at the Shotley Bridge Emergency Hospital.

Cancer

Cancer " " " " Cancer at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle.

Cancer at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, and Neurosurgery at the Newcastle General Hospital.

Plastic Surgery at the Royal Victoria Infirmary.

Plastic Surgery at the Royal Victoria Infirmary Bacterial Endocarditis at the Newcastle General

Bacterial Endocarditis at the Newcastle General Hospital

Fifty-nine applications were received from medical practitioners for their patients to receive treatment and 51 patients availed themselves of the facilities offered to them. Eight patients declined assistance from the scheme.

Details of the classes of cases dealt with are as follows:—

			Male	Female	Total
Cancer	..	..	14	14	28
Neurosurgery	..	..	8	4	12
Thoracic Surgery	..	..	6	2	8
Bacterial Endocarditis	..	..	1	2	3
			—	—	—
Total	..	..	29	22	51

NURSING HOMES.

	No. of Homes	No. of beds provided for : Maternity Others Total		
Homes first registered during the year	Nil.	..	..	..
Homes on the Register at the end of the year	1	8	..	8

The only Nursing Home registered is that of the Ascot Nursing Home which has been inspected and found to comply with the Regulations.

Exemption from registration was granted in the case of the North Riding Infirmary, the North Ormesby Hospital and the Carter Bequest Hospital.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Middlesbrough Corporation is a partner in the Prudhoe Hall Colony Joint Board. On the 31st December, 1945, 110 Mental Defectives were in residence there. The Education Committee have a Special School for Mental Defectives at which 145 Boys and Girls are in attendance. Other mental defectives were receiving institutional treatment on the 31st December, 1945, as follows :—

Holgate Institution	..	..	..	5
Rampton State Institution	..	..	..	5
Lisieux Hall	..	..	..	4
West Hartlepool Public Assistance Institution				3
St. Joseph's Home	..	..	..	2
Moss Side State Institution	..	..	..	2
Etloe House	..	..	..	1
Stoke Park Colony	..	..	..	1
Feld Heath House	..	..	..	1
Whittingham Hall	..	..	..	1
Monkton Hall Home	..	..	..	1
South Shields Public Assistance Institution	..			1
Bishop Auckland Public Assistance Institution				1

INSULIN.

The scheme to supply Insulin to diabetics, who have found that the increase which has occurred in its cost since the beginning of the War is a substantial financial burden, has been applied in the case of nine patients as against only two patients during the year 1944. The Insulin is supplied through any Chemist nominated by the patient, the cost being defrayed by the Local Authority and the patient contributing according to his or her financial position.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The Municipal Maternity Hospital situated at Park Road North, provides the following accommodation :—

Number of Maternity beds	..	..	..	50
Ante-Natal beds	..	..	..	6
Isolation beds	..	..	..	3

The following figures outline the work carried out at the Hospital during the year :—

Total number of Maternity cases admitted	..	1,378
Ante-Natal cases admitted	..	126
Total number of deliveries :		
	Live Births	1,153
	Still births	73
		— 1,226
(a) by Midwives :		
	Live births	969
	Still births	45
		— 1,014
(b) by Doctors :		
	Live births	184
	Still births	28
		— 212

Average duration of stay of cases in hospital ..	12.5 days
Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia ..	4
Number of cases notified as Pemphigus	2
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4
Maternal deaths	10

It will be seen from the figures given that the pressure on the beds at the hospital during the year has been very great. The increased use is being made partly as the result of war-time conditions, overcrowding and insufficient facilities at home, and partly owing to the increased desire amongst mothers to have their babies in hospital.

Owing to the large number of cases seeking admission to the hospital during the year, a priority system had to be introduced, whereby cases were only admitted if they came within the following categories :—

- (a) Abnormal cases.
- (b) Cases requiring Caesarean or other surgical operations.
- (c) Cases where home circumstances were unsatisfactory.
- (d) Primiparae.

In this way the accommodation at the hospital is put to the best possible use. It has been regretted that so many cases have not been admitted, but under the circumstances it was

felt that the priority system introduced was the most satisfactory one. In any case our accommodation is severely limited and we, at the present time, only take 60 booked cases per month to allow for emergencies and other abnormal cases which have to be admitted.

The long term solution of our present difficulties is, of course, to build additional accommodation at the hospital, but with present restrictions on building materials and labour, additional beds cannot as yet be provided. It is in the minds of the Authorities, however, to press on with additional building work at the hospital as soon as it becomes possible.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the Maternity hospital four mornings a week. Patients booked for delivery at the hospital attend regularly throughout their pregnancy as required by the Medical Officer taking the Clinic. Women who are being attended at home for their confinements by Municipal or private Midwives are also seen in conjunction with the booked hospital cases. In the case of the latter should any medical treatment be necessary or any abnormality be diagnosed or be suspected, a note is sent advising the patient's own Midwife of the fact, and if necessary recommending the calling-in of the patient's own doctor.

Post-Natal Clinics.

A Post Natal Clinic is held at the Maternity Hospital on one afternoon per week. Patients who have been delivered at the Maternity Hospital attend this Clinic, and others are referred to it by Midwives and Health Visitors. The total number of attendances at these Post Natal Clinics during the year was 394.

In order to stimulate further attendances by mothers at Post Natal Clinics a system has been recently introduced whereby at the end of the six weeks following the date of discharge from hospital, a card is sent inviting the mother to attend the Post Natal Clinic for follow-up advice.

Caesarean Sections.

Number of Caesarean sections during 1945	..	41
Booked cases	..	28
Middlesbrough emergencies	..	3
North Riding emergencies	..	8
Others	..	2

Maternal Deaths.

Number of maternal deaths	10
---------------------------	----	----	----

Certified causes of death.

Caesarean Hysterectomy, Obstructed Labour ..	1
Obstetric shock, Obstructed Labour ..	1
Progressive Muscular Atrophy, Pregnancy ..	1
Eclampsia	3
Shock, Pregnancy, Labour 7 months, Myocarditis	1
Paralytic Ileus, Pregnancy, Parturition ..	1
Congestive Heart Failure, Pregnancy and Parturition	1
Post-Partum Haemorrhage, Eclampsia, Caesarean Section	1
	—
Total ..	10

Still births..

Number of still births	73
------------------------------------	----

Certified causes of death.

Toxaemia of Pregnancy	12
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	7
Developmental abnormalities	6
Prolapse of Cord	2
Prematurity	6
Unknown Causes	8
Breech	8
Malpresentations	7
Hydrocephalus	7
Placenta Praevia	3
Dystocia	5
Prolonged Labour	2
	—
Total ..	73

Neo-Natal deaths.

Number of Neo-Natal deaths	81
-------------------------------------	----

Certified causes of death.

Congenital Atelectasis	3
Prematurity	46
Intracranial Haemorrhage	11
Congenital Heart Disease	3
Broncho Pneumonia	2
Spina Bifida	2
Icterus Gravis Neonatorum	1
Marasmus	5
Asphyxia Pallida	1
Haemorrhagic disease of new born	1
Convulsions	1
Melaena and Haematemesis	1
Intracranial pressure	1
Subdural Abscess	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1
Cerebral Congestion	1
	—
Total ..	81

Puerperal Pyrexia—4. 1 Died.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—4. All cleared.

Pemphigus—2. All cleared.

MIDWIFERY.

District Midwives.

The number of Midwives who notified their intention to practise in Middlesbrough in January, 1945, was 47. This number included nine employed at the Municipal Maternity Hospital and 3 at the General Hospital.

The number of births notified by Midwives was 2,669 out of a total of 2,814 notified births in the area. Medical aid was summoned by Midwives under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, on 523 occasions. Midwives acted as Maternity nurses in 358 cases.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

There are 19 Domiciliary Midwives in the Municipal Midwifery Service, and one Supervisor of Midwives. The seven areas into which the Borough has been divided for purposes of administration, were staffed as follows during the year :—

North Ormesby and Brambles Farm	midwives	..	3
Central Town	midwives	..	3
Newport and Cannon	midwives	..	5
Ayresome	midwives	..	2
Linthorpe	midwives	..	2
Acklam	midwife	..	1
Grove Hill	midwives	..	3
 Total number of Bookings ..	..	1,657	
Total number of Deliveries ..	..	1,349	

Although the Domiciliary Midwifery staff was increased to 19 in 1944, in order to provide the holiday and off-duty periods laid down in the Midwives' Salaries (Rushcliffe) Committee's Report, all the Midwives have been very busily employed during the year, and the need to appoint further Midwives became apparent. More and more bookings came in to the Municipal Midwives every month, and there are still areas in the town not adequately covered by the Domiciliary Midwifery Service. This matter has been considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and financial provision has been made for the appointment of a further three Midwives in 1946. The recruitment of Midwives has been very difficult, partly due to the general shortage of suitable candidates, but also owing to the housing position, it being found very difficult to obtain suitable accommodation for newly-appointed Midwives on the areas where the majority of cases are occurring.

Consideration will have to be given to the establishment of hostels for Midwives who have no homes of their own, where several Midwives can be accommodated under suitable conditions near their work. This suggestion has already been accepted, in principle, by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and financial provision has been made in the estimates for subsequent years if a suitable building can be found.

Consideration has been given during the year to the setting up of a Part II Training School for the C.M.B. examination, in relation to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service. Visits were paid by representatives of the Central Midwives Board and discussions took place as to the steps which will have to be taken to set up such a Training School. There appears to be a sufficient number of cases available on our district for the training of Pupil Midwives in practical Midwifery, but again the question of accommodation is the main stumbling block. A hostel is to be set up as soon as a suitable building can be made available for the purpose.

Still Births.

Total number in area	117
Causes not previously given :—	
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	1
Prolapse of Cord	2
Prematurity	8
Unknown Causes	12
Breech	4
Malpresentations	1
Hydrocephalus	5
Dystocia	3
Instrumental delivery, anaemia of pregnancy	1
Disproportion	1
Cord round neck	2
Hydramnios	2
Intra Uterine death (Injury)	1
Intra Uterine death (Shock)	1

Neo-Natal Deaths.

Total in area	130
Causes not previously given :—	
Prematurity	13
Intracranial Haemorrhage	2
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Broncho Pneumonia	2
Marasmus	1
Asphyxia Pallida	1
Gastro Enteritis	14
Septicaemia and Cellulitis	1

Congenital Syphilis	..	..	..	..	I
Prematurity and Oedema Neonatorum				..	1
Insufficient Vitality	..	..	..	..	1
Inanition	..	..	..	..	1
Haemophilia	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsion and Spina Bifida	..	..	..	..	1
Asthenia	..	..	..	..	1
Hydromeningocele	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	3

Maternal deaths.

Total number in area	..	..	..	..	16
Causes not previously given :—					
Shock and Puerperal Fever. Surgical Induction of Labour, Myasthenia Gravis	..	..	..	..	1
Fulminating gas-gangrene spreading from womb due to using syringe	..	..	..	..	1
Heart Failure, Fatty degeneration of heart.					
Child Birth	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Eclampsia after full term parturition					1
Pulmonary Embolism due to recent child birth					1
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	1

HOME HELP SCHEME.

The Home Help Scheme for mothers having their confinements at home, and who require some domestic help, was continued during the year, and although only run in a limited way, it has proved very helpful and successful. During the year the number of Home Helps employed has varied from time to time. At the beginning of the year, seven were employed, this increasing to eleven. Some of the Home Helps employed proved unsuitable for the work, and others left the Scheme owing to their husbands being demobilised. We have, however, been able to recruit further Home Helps in order to meet all the demands of the Scheme.

The following details reveal the work that has been carried out during the year.

Bookings	..	..	..	..	..	144
Cases attended	..	..	..	..	..	94
Cancellations	..	..	..	..	..	36
Cases still on the books	..	..	..	..	..	14

WARTIME NURSERIES.

During 1945 there were five Wartime Nurseries administered by the Department, and these provided the following accommodation:

Bishopton Road	..	..	..	..	60 places
Mosman Terrace, North Ormesby				..	60 places
Parkside	..	..	..	..	60 places
West Lane	..	..	..	..	60 places
Fleetham Place				..	40 places

Full advantage of the Nurseries has been taken by mothers employed on war work, but there was some falling off in the number of cases attending and on the waiting lists towards the end of the year, coinciding with the cessation of hostilities and the return of many fathers from the Forces. Consideration was given towards the end of the year to the question of the closure of some of these Nurseries, since from the 31st March, 1946, the Nurseries would cease to be fully grant-aided by the Ministry of Health. It was ultimately decided to close the Fleetham Place Nursery and the Bishopton Road Nursery and to continue the three other Nurseries for the time being.

All the Nurseries were affiliated with the National Society of Children's Nurseries and trained candidates for the Diploma.

HEALTH VISITING.

Health Visitors.

The Staff has remained at 10 Health Visitors and one Superintendent Health Visitor.

During this year there have been the following changes on the staff. Miss A. Simpson left at the end of February and was replaced by Miss K. Hodgson who commenced duties on April 7th, Miss A. Emerson who left at the end of May and was replaced by Miss E. Armstrong who commenced duties on July 16th. It will be seen that there was an appreciable gap in each case when we had a district left without a Health Visitor and this gap probably accounts for the lower figure of home visits as compared with 1944.

Home Visiting continues to be much valued by the mothers of the town.

(a) PREMATURE BABIES.

Extra visits have been paid this year to the premature babies, i.e. those with a birth weight of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and under.

These numbered 179 and are classified as follows :—

Born at Home :	85
1. (a) Nursed at home..	73
(b) and died within 24 hrs.	6
(c) survived 24 hrs. and died within one month ..	8
(d) survived one month ..	59
2. (a) Removed from home :	12
(b) and died within 24 hrs.	4
(c) survived 24 hrs. and died within one month ..	6
(d) survived one month ..	2

Born in Hospital :	94
	—
(a) Died within 24 hrs.	13
(b) Survived 24 hrs. and died before one month	29
(c) Survived 1 month	45
(d) Transferred from M.M.H. to other Authorities before one month	7

A special record of the environment of these babies has been kept with a report on their progress at a fortnight and at one month. Equipment in the form of rubber hot water bottles is on loan from this department and has been much appreciated.

(b) ALL CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS :—

The number of Home Visits to all children under 5 years is classified below. There is a slight reduction in the figures as compared with 1944 due in the main to the reasons given above but the number is too many for efficiency in a staff of its present size. The addition of a further three Health Visitors to the staff which has been agreed by the Committee for 1946 will help considerably to this end.

Birth Enquiry or first Visits	2,542
Visits to children 0—1 excluding above ..	12,309
	—
Total visits to children under 1 year ..	14,851
	—
Visits to children 1—5 years	20,906
Visits to expectant mothers	45
Special visits and Neo-natal death enquiries	197
	—
Effectual Visits	21,148
	—
Ineffectual visits	4,606
Evacuee visits which included children and the aged (May only)	340
Full total of visits made	40,945

In connection with home visiting the provision of suitable leather cases in which the Health Visitors can carry their day's work of cards, etc., is greatly valued.

Infant Welfare Centres.

The Seven Centres have continued to function as efficiently as possible under existing circumstances and have been aided a good deal by the addition of small pieces of equipment which have been badly needed but which until recently have been unobtainable. These include scissors, small bins for dressings,

enamel bowls for babies clothing when child is undressed for weighing, and screens. Ten sessions are held weekly.

We have also been able to obtain a much improved supply of tissue paper which enables us now to give each baby a full sheet when being weighed on the scales. This is a vast improvement on the previous arrangement of a small paper square under the buttocks, it minimises the risk of infection, and is a good object lesson for the mothers attending.

New Centre Record Cards were brought into use this year. These combine a weight chart and a section for the recording of special recommendations to other clinics, etc., and should be more useful documents ultimately than those used previously.

In connection with the Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics the establishment of weekly motor transport to each one to deliver and collect laundry, medical supplies, equipment for repair etc., etc., has added considerably to the efficiency and easier running of the department as a whole.

The Whinney Banks Clinic continues to be overloaded and this is particularly unfortunate as its building is the least satisfactory from certain points of view.

The number of visits and details of the work of the centres are as follows :—

Number of attendances of children	0—1..	17,450
„ „ „	1—5..	3,466
	Total ..	20,916

INCLUDED IN ABOVE.

Number of children attending for 1st time				
0—1				1,734
Number of children attending for 1st time				
1—5				71
Number of children examined by Doctor				2,992
„ „ „ advised by H/V. ..				19,730
Number of Sessions				469
Number of children recommended to other				
Clinics, etc.				337
(a) Sunlight Clinic				155
(b) Orthopaedic Clinic				66
(c) Eye Clinic 1. Strabismus 37				
2. Others 8				45
(d) Skin Clinic				17
(e) Dental Clinic				19
(f) Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic ..				10
(g) Various Clinics				24

To eliminate the chances of infection and exposure the mothers of tiny babies have been encouraged to come to 47 Grange Road if weighing has been desirable and these attendances are not included in the figures given above.

There have been a certain number of mothers attending for Breast-Milk re-establishment treatment but this side of the work can be extended without much difficulty when more time can be given to individual problems.

The number of cases of Breast Abscesses reported by the Health Visitors was 31.

District Ante-Natal Clinics.

In addition to the Ante-Natal Clinics held at the Maternity Hospital there are four District Ante-Natal Clinics which are held in the following Centres :—

North Ormesby.
American Red Cross.
Grove Hill.
Cannon Street.

There are 10 sessions held per month at these Clinics, and the mothers are seen by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, assisted by Health Visitors and the Municipal Midwives. Every Midwife is encouraged to attend with her own cases, and any abnormal cases are referred to the Maternity Hospital or to the patient's own doctor.

From the following figures it will be seen that good use is being made of the facilities provided. A further extension of the arrangements is necessary when personnel and premises permit.

Cannon Street Clinic	1st visits	..	..	359
," " " Red Cross Clinic	Re-visits	..	..	840
," " " Grove Hill Clinic	1st visits	..	..	61
," " " North Ormesby Clinic	Re-visits	..	..	95
," " " Total	1st visits	..	..	127
," " "	Re-visits	..	..	280
Expectant Mothers X-Rayed	1st visits	..	..	104
," " sent to Dental Clinic	Re-visits	..	..	205
," " sent to Special Clinic	1st visits	..	..	651
Total	Re-visits	..	..	1,420
				47
				8
				3
				58

Distribution Depot, Dunning Street.

The Distribution Depot is widely used and functions well. The only new product introduced during 1945 was a Vitamin B Compound Tablet (Benerva). Reasonable stocks are now more easily obtained and an adequate supply can be kept of rubber teats and valves.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

A decrease in the number of illegitimate births is reported for the year. The following Table shows the figures for illegitimate births for the last six years :—

1940	..	..	..	..	119
1941	..	..	..	..	140
1942	..	..	..	..	125
1943	..	..	..	..	190
1944	..	..	..	..	258
1945	..	..	..	..	223

Attention was drawn by the Ministry of Health in Circular 2866 to the importance of making adequate and satisfactory arrangements for the welfare, care and supervision of illegitimate children and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have had this matter under active consideration and have co-operated with voluntary Moral Welfare Associations undertaking the work in the area.

There are two Hostels run by religious organisations for the single girl who is an expectant mother. These are as follows :—

Holy Cross Home, Southfield Road.—Accommodation for five mothers and one baby.

St. Teresa's Home, Borough Road.—Accommodation for five expectant mothers and one baby.

The mothers and babies are admitted pending other suitable arrangements being made. It is, however, becoming increasingly difficult to make suitable arrangements for the care of these mothers and their babies. In some cases accommodation for the expectant mother is arranged in her own home or in the home of a relative. This is very far from ideal and cases are known where the expectant girl shares a bedroom or even a bed with other members of the family. Under present conditions of over-crowding the question of receiving a mother back into the same room and bed with a young infant produces an impossible situation. It is difficult for girls to obtain suitable lodgings, and the question of a Hostel and Residential Nursery is one of some urgency.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee having failed to obtain the premises in Lothian Road have been actively pursuing the possibility of acquiring other premises for the purpose of a residential nursery and hostel but have hitherto failed. It is hoped, however, that suitable facilities for these mothers and babies will be provided at an early date when satisfactory accommodation can be found.

Difficulty is also experienced in finding suitable foster parents to take charge of the children in order that the mother can take some form of employment.

With regard to follow-up work, close co-operation takes place between Health Visitors, Midwives and fully trained Moral Welfare Workers who are actively employed in the town. The following members of the staff are actively concerned with this work :—

- (1) The Superintendent Health Visitor.
- (2) The Infant Life Protection Visitor.
- (3) The Almoner attached to the Department who is concerned with welfare work, particularly amongst those attending the Venereal Disease Clinic.

Infant Life Protection Report.

Number of foster parents on Register at the end of year 16

Number of children on Register at the end of year .. 16

Number of cases notified during the year 13

These children are visited at least once each month.

Adoption of Children.

33 children have been visited during the year, pending legal adoption. At the end of the year 8 cases were still under supervision. These children are visited at least once each month.

Boarded-out Children chargeable to the Social Welfare Committee.

There are 12 children boarded-out within the County Borough of Middlesbrough. 10 of the children are with relatives and 7 of these are chargeable to other authorities.

The children boarded-out are visited at least once each month and a record is made on the respective casepapers.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Town Ambulance Service which was run by the Civil Defence personnel during the war was taken over in November, 1944, by whole time personnel employed by the Local Authority, and during 1945 consideration was given to the provisions of the Ministry of Health Circular 70/45 with regard to the future peace time Ambulance Service.

An Ambulance Officer was appointed to supervise the service and to co-ordinate the Public Ambulance Service with the Hospital Ambulance Services and to administer the E.M.S. vehicles which were run by the Department on behalf of the Ministry of Health. From January to beginning of July the Town Ambulance Service was operated by two ambulances—one a 20 h.p. Austin (1932) and one a 21 h.p. Talbot (1937). Owing to continuous mechanical trouble with the Austin vehicle two ex-Civil Defence ambulances were purchased, one being a 17 h.p. Humber and the other a 25 h.p. Morris. The two latter vehicles have been in continuous service since their purchase and have proved to have been of great value both as replacements and as supplementary service vehicles.

In addition to the ambulances a 22 h.p. Ford Saloon Car was taken over from the Civil Defence Service in July to be used as a sitting case car. This car has fully justified its acquisition and has proved particularly useful in the conveyance of patients to the special centres at Newcastle and Shotley Bridge.

The Service is staffed by 7 male Drivers and 3 male and 4 female Attendants, and 2 male and 1 female telephonists, who have performed their duties in a very capable manner. An extra male Driver and female Telephonist were engaged in a temporary capacity to replace staff on annual leave.

The following figures show the work carried out during the year by the Ambulance Service :—

Number of calls	..	..	..	..	2,697
Number of Patients Removed	..	..	..	..	2,659

These figures are made up as follows :—

Street Accidents and Illnesses	..	..	371
Works Accidents and Illnesses	..	..	398
Maternity Cases	..	..	286
Private Removals	..	..	1,519
Coroner's Cases	..	..	58
Police Cases	..	..	27
Total Mileage	..	..	20,231 miles.
Petrol consumed	..	..	1,650 gallons.

Outside Removals.

Patients were conveyed to and from Hospitals and Nursing Homes outside the Borough Boundary as follows :—

Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle	..	23	patients
Shotley Bridge E.M.S. Hospital	..	10	„
General Hospital, Newcastle	..	15	„

Other private removals to Hospitals and Nursing Homes :—

Leeds General Hospital	..	..	2	patients
Sunderland	..	..	2	„
Manchester Royal Infirmary	..	..	1	„
Morecambe	..	..	1	„
Wakefield	..	..	1	„
Ilkley	..	..	1	„
West Hartlepool	..	..	3	„
Coxhoe	..	..	1	„
Challoner Hospital, Guisborough	..	..	3	„
Blackhill Colliery	..	..	1	„

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. T. S. R. Winter, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E., Engineer and General Manager of the Tees Valley Water Board, contributes the following information concerning the Middlesbrough water supply.

The Borough of Middlesbrough is supplied with water from the Tees Valley Water Board; this supply is obtained from sources of two types:—

- (a) A Gravitation supply from Moorland Catchment Areas of 30,080 acres in Lunedale and Baldersdale, where the large dams at Grassholme, Blackton and Hury impound a total quantity of 2,655 million gallons of water.
- (b) A pumped supply extracted from the River Tees at Broken Scar Pumping Station, Darlington.

Purification at both sources is carried out by means of Slow Sand Filters and the new Sterilisation Plant which has been in use since June, 1943. The latter consists of the most modern type of Ammoniation and Chlorination Apparatus and is installed at all key points in the system to safeguard the purity of the whole of the water going into supply. With one exception, this plant is entirely automatic in operation.

112 routine samples, taken from the different zones of the distribution system, are analysed each month in the Board's Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratory, which was established in the main Office Building in 1941, and which is in charge of a qualified Bacteriologist and Chemist. In addition, a large number of samples from all sources are constantly under examination and presumptive tests are carried out in the Laboratory and at a small subsidiary laboratory at Broken Scar Pumping Station.

All parts of the area have enjoyed a good supply of pure and wholesome water from the mains of the Water Board, which is available at the taps of the dwelling houses.

The water is neutral in character and has no plumbob-solvent action on lead service pipes.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.
HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE.

Drainage and Sewerage.

During the year the following works have been carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department :—

		Corporation	Private Enterprise
Sewers ..	..	1,396 lin. yds. (approx.)	Nil.
Drains ..	..	1,126 lin. yds. (approx.)	1,112 lin. yds.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is responsible for the following Section :—

Collection.

There are 34,855 inhabited houses and shops in the town, and a collection is made as regularly as possible. For three weeks during January and February, owing to inclement weather and the incidence of workers' absenteeism, the work of refuse collection suffered to such an extent that throughout the whole of the year, the war time collection of from 10 to 14 days, could not be improved upon until December.

The collection of household refuse is made by 18 motor and 1 electric collection vehicles.

No charge is made for the collection of any trade refuse that has a commercial value, such as paper, tins, rags, etc.

Bones.

310 receptacles have been distributed throughout the town for the reception of Bones.

Disposal.

During the year, 30,991 tons of refuse were disposed of as under :—

Method of Disposal.	Tonnage	Percentage
Separation and Incineration ..	25,397	81.95
Food Waste Concentrator ..	1,128	3.64
Controlled Tipping ..	1,362	4.39
Barged to Sea ..	298	0.96
Organic Plant ..	193	0.63
Miscellaneous ..	2,613	8.43
Total ..	30,991 tons	100.00%

Of the 1,128 tons of Kitchen Waste treated in the Food Waste Concentrator, 250 tons were brought in from other Local Authorities.

The constituents of the refuse at the Refuse Disposal Works after separation were as follows :—

			Tons	Percentage
Dust	..	..	8,245	32.47
Cinders	..	..	2,273	8.95
Metals	..	..	537	2.11
Rags	..	..	2	0.01
Bones	..	..	4	0.02
Bottles	..	..	111	0.44
Paper	..	..	130	0.51
Miscellaneous	..	..	22	0.08
Balance to Fires	..		14,073	55.41
Total	..		25,397 tons	100.00%

The amount and value of materials recovered, including Organic Salvage, were as follows :—

		Weight.				Value.		
		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	..	373	18	3	..	2,493	6	0
FERROUS METALS :								
‘ Black ’ Scrap	..	110	2	3	..	219	19	9
‘ Destructor ’ Scrap		459	7	3	..	970	6	7
NON-FERROUS METALS :								
Copper Scrap	..	..	4	3	..	7	2	6
Brass Scrap	..	..	17	2	..	14	0	0
Zinc Scrap	..	..	5	1	..	2	12	6
Lead Scrap	..	..	1	9	2	..	29	10
Textiles	..	5	18	1	..	43	8	11
Bottles, Jars, etc.	..	96	14	2	..	902	2	0
Cinder Fuel	..	579	14	..	..	289	17	0
Stable Manure	..	63	16	..	..	32	1	0
Concentrated Kitchen Waste	590	18	..	..	..	2,627	18	1
Bones	..	5	12	2	..	28	12	11
Fish Meal	..	35	7	..	..	671	13	0
Miscellaneous	..	..	8	1	..	3	8	0
Total	2,324	14	3	..	£8,335	18	3	

The value of materials recovered shows a decrease of £2,030 compared with the total for the previous year, namely, £10,365 18s. 3d.

Since the inauguration of the Separation Plant in 1939, the amount of materials recovered is £61,737 5s. 6d.

The costs of collection and disposal for the years 1944 and 1945 from the figures in the Estimates supplied by the Borough Treasurer are as follows :—

		1944.	1945.
Cost of Collection	.. .. ..	£26,058	£31,423
Cost of Disposal	.. .. ..	£9,474	£10,784

The increase in costs is due in the main to the rise of workers' wages and the decrease in the amount received for salvage.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

Description of Work carried out.		1944.	1945.
Number of Inspections made	.. .. ..	6,089	7,123
Number of re-inspections made	.. .. ..	6,731	6,422
Number of Food Inspections	.. .. ..	2,327	1,881
Number of notices and letters served	.. .. ..	5,604	5,314
Number of Interviews	.. .. ..	312	400

Drainage.

Smoke Test applied to new drains	.. .. ..	18	15
Smoke Test applied to old drains	.. .. ..	15	4
Re-constructed	.. .. ..	2	4
Cleansed and repaired	.. .. ..	673	753
Sink Waste Pipes trapped or renewed	.. .. ..	185	243
Defective yard gullies	.. .. ..	75	76
Grates provided for gully traps	.. .. ..	16	8
Cleared with Cooper's Vacuum Pump (free of cost to owners)	.. .. ..	1,594	1,894
Defective gully covers	.. .. ..	10	21

Water-Closets.

Provided with a sufficient water supply	.. .. ..	84	868
Basins renewed	.. .. ..	242	476
Cisterns repaired or renewed	.. .. ..	306	569
Foul water-closet drains	.. .. ..	224	172
Defective closet doors	.. .. ..	127	205
Dilapidated closet seats	.. .. ..	72	88
Defective closet roofs	.. .. ..	103	159
Defective joint between flush pipe and water-closet basin	.. .. ..	59	70

			1944	1945
Houses.			—	—
Roofs &c. repaired	..	..	478	917
Water spouts fixed or repaired	..	..	560	996
New sinks fixed	..	..	55	80
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed			20	14
Pavement of yards repaired	..	..	133	146
New floors laid or repaired	..	..	184	226
Provided with a sufficient water supply			75	91
Dilapidated dustbins	..	..	2,339	2,023
Defective chimneys	..	..	29	49
Defective ceilings	..	..	62	116
Defective sash-cords and windows	..		267	352
Defective fireplaces	..	..	50	44
Defective fire ranges	..	..	123	168
Defective walls	..	..	563	781
Defective ovens	..	..	..	1
Dilapidated set-pots	..	..	40	63
Defective handrails	..	..	9	14
Defective flues	..	..	86	105
Defective yard doors	..	..	133	217
Dilapidated back passage surfaces	..		80	46
Defective coalhouse doors	..	..	100	146
Defective coalhouse door frames	..		3	26
Defective house doors	..	..	129	181
Absence of washing accommodation	..		15	30
Miscellaneous works not classified	..		378	520

The above defects were satisfactorily remedied during the year.

A summary of the number of defects for which Notices have been served during the last five years is as follows :—

1941	..	..	..	8,794
1942	..	..	..	6,798
1943	..	..	..	5,943
1944	..	..	..	8,089
1945	..	..	..	11,116

The attention of the Borough Engineer has been called to the following defects :—

		1944.	1945.
Apparently dangerous structures	..	..	25
Miscellaneous	..	..	16
Number of Housing Cards compiled	..	41	6

In all cases where an application is made for a house on the Corporation Estates, inspection is made of the applicant's house and a report submitted to the Housing Department. 26 visits of inspection and reports have been made during the year.

1,562 visits were paid by the Housing Visitors to houses on the Corporation Estates, with good results. In May, the two Housing Visitors were transferred to the Housing Department.

Infectious Diseases.

During the year 1,254 houses have been inspected, incurring 201 re-inspections, compared with 1,412 inspections and 191 re-inspections last year, owing to cases of Infectious Disease (including Tuberculosis), and reports thereon have been made.

The number of inhabited rooms disinfected owing to cases of Infectious Disease was 1,838 as compared with 2,183 last year.

Offensive Trades.

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	30
Tripe Boiling	..	..	..	..	6
Fat Melting	..	..	..	..	6
Blood Drying	..	..	..	..	2
Fat Extracting	..	..	..	..	4
Size Making	..	..	..	..	1
Hide and Skin Dealers	..	..	..	..	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	..	9
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	..	1
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	19
Number of Notices to limewash	..	..	..	..	3

The whole of the Offensive Trades on the Register have been conducted satisfactorily and in no instance where any minor alteration or improvement has been suggested has there been anything but a ready response to carry out the same.

Fish Friers :

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	125
Number discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	—
Number registered during the year	..	..	..	..	—
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	..	4
Number of notices to limewash	..	..	..	..	3
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	..	..	..	..	2

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

During the year, 8,172 premises were visited and 34,470 visits were paid. "No-takes" of bait were reported in respect of 7,661 premises but "takes" were reported in respect of the remaining 511 premises, resulting in 8,740 rats being destroyed.

In continuance of the treatment of sewers, the whole of the intercepting chambers of dwelling houses were examined and baited with good results.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Food, one works registered under the Offensive Trade Byelaws, was treated with the under-mentioned results :—

FIRST TREATMENT :

Dead rats recovered	769
Estimated number of rats killed	4,758

SECOND TREATMENT :

Dead rats recovered	5
Estimated number of rats killed	547

The first treatment consisting of prebaiting for four days with Sausage Rusk, and poison baiting on the fifth day with 5% Zinc Phosphide and Sausage Rusk. The second treatment consisted of prebaiting for four days with bread, and poison baiting on the fifth day with 10% Arsenic and bread.

In addition, the Voluntary Rat Club and the Official Rat Catcher have continued their operations against these pests. 3,483 places were visited, resulting in 3,742 rats and 249 mice being destroyed.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

There are 14 places of public entertainment within the Borough, 12 Cinemas and 2 Music Halls.

The Public Health Act empowers local authorities to inspect the sanitary condition of Cinemas, Music Halls, etc., and 19 visits were paid during the year, resulting in a good standard of cleanliness being maintained.

Hairdressers :

Section 286 of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933, makes it compulsory for all hairdressers and barbers to be registered with the Local Authority.

Number on Register	..	..	..	146
Number discontinued during the year	..	..	..	1
Number registered during the year	..	..	..	—
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	24
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	..	..	..	1

Shops and Offices.**SUMMARY.**

Cinemas	..	..	..	..	12
Coal Dealers	..	..	..	..	67
General Dealers	..	..	..	..	519
Drapers, Clothiers, Outfitters	..	..	..	..	222
Grocers	..	..	..	..	179
Fruiterers, Florists, Game dealers	..	..	..	..	87
Bakers and Confectioners	..	..	..	..	107
Newsagents, Tobacconists, Confectioners, Libraries, Stationers	..	..	..	..	220
Chemists, Herbalists, Drug Stores	..	..	..	..	45
Boot and Shoe Retailers and/or Repairers	..	..	..	..	102
Ironmongers, Plumbers, Hardware.	..	..	..	..	49
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	146
Fish Friers	..	..	..	..	121
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	26
Butchers	..	..	..	..	148
Jewellers, Opticians, Watch Repairers	..	..	..	..	30
Dairies and Farm Produce	..	..	..	..	19
Radio, Cycle and Electrical Dealers, Motor Cycles	..	..	..	..	109
Wholesale Dealers	..	..	..	..	89
Furniture Dealers and Brokers	..	..	..	..	48
Cafes, Snack Bars, Ice Cream Saloons, Hotels	..	..	..	..	55
Miscellaneous Trades	..	..	..	..	58
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>2,458</u>
Number of visits paid	..	..	..	..	212

In no instance during the year was additional sanitary or washing accommodation provided in any shops and offices.

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites, as such, in Middlesbrough.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of inspections	..	..	..	679
Number of Houses Infested	..	..	..	128
Number disinfested by Corporation—				
(i) Corporation Houses	..	..	..	43
(ii) Private Houses	..	..	..	71
(iii) Other Premises	..	..	..	14

Factories Act, 1937.

There are 518 Factories on the Register, as follows :—

	With Mechanical Power.	Without Mechanical Power.
Bakehouses	46	13
Joiners and Undertakers	30	9
Printers	7	—
Motor Engineering	53	2
Boot Repairs	26	1
Tailoring, etc.	17	8
Mantle Alterations, etc.	5	19
Upholstery	10	1
Cabinet Makers	6	1
General Engineering	16	—
Electrical Engineering	11	—
Sugar Boiling	3	1
Laundries	9	—
Monumental Masons	3	1
Miscellaneous	167	53
<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	409	109

Number of Inspections (including works of
Building and Engineering Construction) .. 409

On the whole, the Factories and other premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition and no legal proceedings were instituted.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

**NOTICES RECEIVED FROM HIS MAJESTY'S INSPECTOR OF
FACTORIES :—**

Removed from Register .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	22
Change of Business .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	28
New Premises .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	17

NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE ACT (including Verbal Intimations)

To cleanse, redecorate, etc. .. ..	.. ..	44
Sanitary defects .. ..	.. ..	25
To provide refuse receptacles .. ..	.. ..	2
To provide adequate lighting .. ..	.. ..	1
Miscellaneous .. ..	.. ..	12
Number of Fire Certificates issued .. ..	.. ..	1

SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN FACTORIES :—

Insufficient .. ..	.. ..	2
Unsuitable or defective .. ..	.. ..	29
Non-separation of Sexes .. ..	.. ..	4

HOME WORK (SECTIONS 110 & 111) :—

18 Lists of Out-workers (or Home-workers) were received in the first half of the year and 15 for the second half.

Number of Lists of Out-workers received ..	33
Number of Employers	16
Number of Out-workers premises inspected	17
Number of Local Out-workers—1st half of year	22
Number of Local Out-workers—2nd half of year	17

RESTAURANTS, KITCHENS, ETC. :—

Number on Register	54
Number Inspected	54
Number of Inspections	69

Rag Flock Acts.

No samples were taken under the Acts during the year.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.**Poisons Rules, 1935.**

40 premises with the persons nominated to sell poisons under the above rules are registered and 51 visits of inspection have been made during the year.

Care has been exercised in the keeping of poisons carefully stored and secure.

Public Mortuary.

The Public Mortuary is situated at the Borough Engineer's Yard in Commercial Street.

The arrangements for the care of the Mortuary outlined in the Report for 1943, have been continued, and the Mortuary has been kept in a clean condition.

The structure and accommodation provided is not entirely satisfactory, and as and when an opportunity presents itself, steps should be taken to provide an adequate up-to-date Mortuary, with proper facilities such as viewing room, post mortem room and other ancillaries.

During the year 67 bodies were removed to the Mortuary.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses completed during the year ..	13
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Housing Statistics :—

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—	
1.(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	7,082
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	13,573
2.(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	69
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	297
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	6,174
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	5,469
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	5

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 699

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 699

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. —

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. —

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made —

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit —

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year —

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein .. —

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein .. —

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year —

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year —

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases —

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding —

(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report —

Owing to depletion of staff, it was impossible to compile statistics of overcrowded premises: the figures for 1945 were based upon the census of 1936 and the reduction from that time. Owing to war conditions, there has been an enormous increase of overcrowding due to marriage—there are often two families where previously there was only one.

Overcrowding.

During the year, 25 visits were made to houses known to be overcrowded.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

Number of Houses	35
Number of Inspections	53
Number registered during year	2
Number discontinued during year ..	4
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	20

Circular letters respecting the necessary cleansing are forwarded annually to the responsible occupiers of all houses.

Common Lodging Houses.

Number of Houses	4
Number of Keepers	4
Number of Inspections	15
Number of Lodgers accommodated nightly	222
Number registered during the year ..	—
Number closed or discontinued	1
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	3

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is mainly responsible for this Section.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

254 samples were procured during the year and submitted for examination. 144 or 56.69% were found to be clean and 110 or 43.31% dirty.

Total number of samples taken during the year 254

Ordinary Milks 72

Graded Milks 182

SUMMARY :

		Clean.	Dirty.	Total.
Ordinary Milks	..	31	41	72
Graded Milks	..	113	69	182
Totals	..	144	110	254

SAMPLES WERE FOUND TO BE CLEAN AS FOLLOWS :—

On 1st Test 111

On 2nd Test 21

On subsequent Tests 113

Carried forward to 1946 (Dirty) 9

Graded Milks.

SUMMARY :

		Clean.	Dirty.	Total.
Tuberculin Tested	..	95	23	118
Accredited	..	18	46	64
Totals	..	113	69	182

Pasteurised Milks.

	Number submitted	Number satisfactory	Number un-satisfactory
Bacteriological Test	.. 41	— 29	— 12

1 unsatisfactory on account of insufficient pasteurisation.

2 unsatisfactory on account of—failed Methylene Blue test within specified periods.

11 unsatisfactory on account of excess in plate count only, two of which had a count greatly in excess of 100,000 bacteria per ml. That may be accounted for by an increase in the thermaduric and thermophyllic bacteria in the remaining nine.

Biological Examination of Milk.

Number of samples submitted.	Number free from Tubercle Bacilli.	Number containing Tubercle Bacilli.
107	106	1

The following table shews the number of samples submitted for Biological Examination which were returned as "Positive" for Tubercle Bacilli during the past five years:—

1941	..	..	..	4
1942	..	..	..	3
1943	..	..	..	4
1944	..	..	..	4
1945	..	..	..	1

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936-1938.

1944 1945

Number of Producer's Licences granted for Accredited Milk	..	..	5	5
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Accredited Milk	..	..	—	—
Number of Supplementary Licences granted for Accredited Milk	..	..	1	1
Number of Pasteuriser's Licences granted			3	3
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Pasteurised Milk	..	..	2	2
Number of Producer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk	..		2	2
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk	..		—	—
Number of Producer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	—	—
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	7	7
Number of Bottler's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	1	1
			21	21

Purveyors of Milk.**(a) SHOPS FROM WHICH LOOSE MILK IS SOLD :—**

		1944	1945
(1) Where Dairy Produce only is sold ..		6	7
(2) Confectionery and milk ..	..	20	14
(3) General shops .. ..	..	12	7
(4) Dwelling houses without rounds ..		—	—
(5) Dwelling houses with rounds ..		5	3
(6) Sale of milk on rounds only ..		6	4
		—	—
		49	35

(b) BOTTLED MILK :

		1944	1945
(1) Accredited Milk		—	—
(2) Pasteurised Milk		27	27
(3) Tuberculin Tested Milk		7	7
(4) Loose or Bulk Milk		49	35
		—	—
		83	69

The following table shews the average fatty content of the samples procured during the last five years :—

Year.	Number of samples taken.	Average Fat content.
1941	25	3.32%
1942	45	3.12%
1943	20	3.69%
1944	36	3.36%
1945	17	3.72%

With the exception of three small dairies, the whole of the milk for the Borough is supplied by three large dairies, with the result that the milk is "Mixed," thus shewing a high average fat content.

Ice Cream Dealers.

Sections 272, 273 and 274 of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933, make it compulsory for all manufacturers of ice cream to be registered with the Local Authority.

Number on Register	135
Number of Visits	42

Cowsheds.

Number of Cowsheds .. ..	..	10
Number of Registered Cowkeepers .. ..	..	10
Number of Cows kept .. ..	..	263
Number of inspections made .. ..	..	2
Number of Notices to Limewash .. ..	..	—

Dairies and Milkshops.		Inside the Borough.	Outside the Borough.
Number on Register	..	35	2
Number discontinued since January, 1945	..	14	—
Number registered since January, 1945	..	—	—
Number of Licences transferred		—	—
Number of Inspections	..	26	—
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	..	3	—

Meat and Other Foods.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

There are now 76 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen.

Slaughterhouses.

			Registered.	Licensed.
December, 1920	..	..	39	3
January, 1945	..	..	24	2
December, 1945	..	..	23	2
Public Slaughterhouses	..	..	1	—
Number of Inspections	..	..		1,797
Number of Notices to Limewash		..		—
Number of Notices to provide refuse receiptacles	..	..	..	—
Number of notifications of change of occupier	..	..	..	—
Letters re Cleanliness, Repairs, etc.		..		—

Manufacture of Foodstuffs.

Sections 291 and 293 of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933, make it compulsory for all premises used or proposed to be used for the preparation of Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Meat (including Sausages), to be registered with the Local Authority.

The total number of such premises on the register is 120.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The Ministry of Food took over the slaughtering and allocation of all animals slaughtered, on the 15th January, 1940.

The Public Abattoir and the Co-operative Society's Abattoir in Saltwells Road are used; a qualified Inspector is wholly employed upon inspection at each of these premises.

The following have been slaughtered and inspected before removal from the slaughterhouses :—

	Species		Public Abattoir	Saltwells Road Abattoir
Bulls	175	43
Bullocks	2,888	1,615
Cows	1,780	784
Heifers	2,382	1,647
Calves	5,552	2,430
Sheep	24,183	14,869
Pigs	1,134	1,022
			38,094	22,410

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding		Sheep and Pigs		
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	..	8,750	2,564	7,982	39,052
Number inspected	..	8,750	2,564	7,982	39,052
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :					
Whole carcases condemned	..	11	13	10	41
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	2,896	884	22	2,535
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	..	33.22	34.98	0.40	6.59
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole carcases condemned	..	26	162	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	357	606	5	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	..	4.38	29.95	0.10	—

Of the 60,504 animals slaughtered, 52,830 or 87.32% were found to be sound and unaffected by disease of any nature; 1,179 or 1.95% were found to be affected with tuberculosis and 6,495 or 10.73% were found to be affected with other diseases or conditions.

**Particulars of Surrenders and Seizures of Unsound
Animals and Meat :—**

Number of Voluntary Surrenders of diseased carcasses or part carcasses or internal organs by Butchers to Chief Inspector.			Number of Seizures (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses or part carcasses or internal organs by Chief Inspector.		
Year.	Other		Other		Totals
	Tuberculosis	Conditions	Tuberculosis	Conditions	
1941	1,127	2,621	—	—	3,748
1942	806	2,206	—	—	3,012
1943	1,051	5,452	—	—	6,503
1944	1,045	6,854	—	—	7,899
1945	1,179	6,495	—	—	7,674

Year	Whole carcasses affected	Part carcasses affected	Organs only affected
1941	162	395	3,191
1942	234	49	2,729
1943	209	54	6,240
1944	269	63	7,567
1945	275	33	7,366

Below is a list of Foodstuffs found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption. All were surrendered and destroyed :—

		Number	Stones	Lbs.
Beasts	212	5,977
Pigs	9	108
Sheep and Lambs	41	136
Calves	13	40
Beef		424
Pork		44
Mutton		116
Veal		—
Offal		5,804
Fish		249
Rabbits		18
Canned Foods (Fish, Meat, Fruit, Milk, etc.)		546
Miscellaneous..		658
Vegetables		1,077
Total	..		<u>15,193</u>	<u>5</u>

The total weight of butchers' meat and other foodstuffs surrendered during the year amounted to 15,193 stones 5 lbs. as compared with 16,979 stones 1 lb. in 1944 and 12,976 stones 1 lb. in 1943.

Of the 12,642 stones 10 lbs. of butchers' meat condemned, 8,811 stones 6 lbs. were affected with tuberculosis.

During the past five years, the incidence of tuberculosis in animals slaughtered for human consumption was as follows :—

Year.	Number of Animals Slaughtered.	Number.	Percentage.
1941	69,731	1,127	1.616
1942	72,152	806	1.116
1943	64,683	1,051	1.624
1944	51,359	1,045	2.035
1945	60,504	1,179	1.948

Adulteration.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-9.

During the year, 91 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives, all being declared genuine.

Informal or Test Samples.

245 informal and 17 formal samples were taken during the year, all of which were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

Margarine.

Number of Manufacturers	..	..	—
Number of Wholesale Dealers	..	..	24
Number of Premises Registered	..	..	24

Butter.

There are three factories registered for making butter.

Staff.

The Department has again been working under extreme difficulties, similar to the report submitted for the year 1944. Only 4 qualified Assistants are available to carry out the multifarious duties necessary, including the inspection of animals slaughtered in the town, Middlesbrough being a centre for slaughtering under the Ministry of Food.

SWIMMING BATHS.

I am obliged to Mr. Sidney Fisher, the Baths Superintendent, for the following information :—

Attendances during the year 1945.

First Class Swimming Bath	..	..	94,657
Second Class Swimming Bath	..	..	26,942
Total	..	..	121,599
Gents' Slipper Baths	..	..	35,166
Turkish, Russian, Radiant Heat and			
Foam Baths	..	..	2,914
Members of Youth Organisations		..	8,549
School Children	..	..	27,684
Grand Total	..	..	195,912

The foregoing returns have exceeded those for the year 1944 and it is anticipated that during the year 1946 all previous records will be greatly enhanced.

Baths Filtration Plant.

The new method of filtration which was installed in the Baths has proved a great success, the turnover of the swimming bath water being more frequent than when the plant was first installed, the daily tests of both baths being of a very high standard indeed, and the slight floating matter which accumulated on the surface of the water has now been eliminated.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notifications received during the year was 3,340 compared with 3,973 in the previous year.

Diphtheria.

The cases notified numbered 213 against 235 in the previous year. There were 10 deaths, the mortality rate being 0.07 per 1,000 population as against 0.08 in 1944.

Scarlet Fever.

There was no further increase in the incidence of this disease during the year, 571 cases being notified as against 597 in 1944, and 368 in 1943. The individual cases, however, continued to be of a mild type. There were no deaths.

Enteric Fever.

No cases were notified during the year.

Cerebrospinal Fever.

13 cases, 6 of whom died, were notified.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases were notified.

Erysipelas.

There were 30 notified cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

28 cases were notified.

Measles.

During the year, 1,171 notifications were received, as compared with 1,242 in 1944, and 3,516 in 1943. All cases were visited and kept under observation by Health Department Nurses. There was one death as compared with 2 in 1944.

Dysentery.

During the year 163 cases of Bacillary Dysentery were notified as compared with 72 in 1944. These cases were sporadic throughout the year. There was no epidemic. Most cases were of the Sonne type and were of a mild nature.

Chickenpox.

524 notifications were received, of whom 313 occurred in School-children. All cases were visited by Health Department Nurses.

Whooping Cough.

There were 228 cases notified during the year with 1 death, as compared with 254 notifications and 3 deaths in 1944. All cases were visited.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

10 cases were notified, all of which recovered with unimpaired vision.

Influenza.

There were 5 deaths from this disease, as compared with 20 in the previous year.

Influenza Pneumonia.

2 cases were notified.

Pneumonia.

There were 148 cases notified, of which 43 died.

Smallpox.

No cases occurred during the year.

Vaccination Returns.

		1943.	1944.
Number of Births Notified	.. ..	2,675	3,008
Successfully Vaccinated	.. ..	818	906
Died Unvaccinated	.. ..	119	172
Insusceptible to Vaccination	.. ..	16	10
Declaration of Conscientious Objection		1,431	1,579
Postponed, whereabouts unknown, or removed	.. .. .. ..	163	55
Percentage Successfully Vaccinated	..	30.55	30.11
Had Smallpox	.. .. .. ..	—	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The work of Diphtheria Immunisation carried out by the Public Health Department in the year 1945, is shown by the following figures :—

No. of children under 5 years of age immunised	1,839
No. of schoolchildren immunised	1,237

The following are the percentages of the total number of children in the town who have been immunised in the two groups :—

Percentage of children under 5 years of age immunised	38.52 %
Percentage of schoolchildren immunised	70.28 %

It will, therefore, be seen that a reasonable level of immunisation has been maintained during the year, but the efforts of the Department will not be relaxed until a much higher percentage of children is immunised.

Authorities are generally agreed that before any marked results can be obtained with regard to the incidence of Diphtheria, at least 75% of all the children in the town must be immunised, and if this percentage could be raised, and if we could attain the ideal such as Toronto in Canada has of 100% immunisation, we could stamp out Diphtheria from our midst. Toronto, because of the 100% immunisation, has had no case of Diphtheria since 1940. This city of some 650,000 inhabitants shows a much better state of affairs than Middlesbrough where, in the year 1945 there were 273 cases of Diphtheria admitted to our Isolation Hospital of which 11 cases died. None of these cases who died had been immunised against Diphtheria.

The best evidence of the efficacy of inoculation in reducing Diphtheria in the community comes from New York. In 1910-19 before there was any inoculation, the average annual number of cases was 14,282, and of deaths, 1,290. In 1940-44, when the population at risk was nearly fully inoculated, the average annual number of cases was 331 and of deaths 10. The mortality from

Diphtheria of children under 15 has been reduced from 86.4% to 0.4% per 100,000. The population of New York is about twice that of the County of London.

In the State of Connecticut, population 1,720,000, there were only 35 cases without a single death in 1941 (latest complete figures available).

One important point must be stressed and that is that the type of Diphtheria organism at present prevalent in Middlesbrough is the Gravis or severe type. This makes it all the more important that the children should be immunised. It is generally agreed that the child should be immunised as soon after its first birthday as possible. Immunisation should then be repeated just before the child goes to School. If the child has been immunised twice in this way, it can almost safely be stated that the child will go through its School life with a high immunity against Diphtheria.

Free facilities for immunisation are provided at all Infant Welfare Centres and School Clinics, and any further information can be readily obtained at the Health Department.

WEST LANE HOSPITAL.

The following table indicates the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in the Hospital during the year for the various diseases. All figures relate to actual diagnosis as established at the Hospital.

	Remaining 31/12/44.	Admitted. 1945.	Discharged. 1945.	Died. 1945.	Remaining 31/12/45.
Diphtheria	.. 33	273	270	11	25
Scarlet Fever	.. 19	670	677	..	12
Tonsillitis	.. 3	79	78	1*	3
Vincent's Angina	.. ..	15	15	..	..
Bacillary Dysentery	.. ..	57	54	2	1
Non-Specific					
Enteritis	.. ..	111	69	34	8
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	13	10	4	..
Benign Lymphocyte					
Meningitis	.. ..	1	1	..	..
Influenza					
Meningitis	.. ..	1	..	1	..
Tuberculous					
Meningitis	.. ..	5	..	5	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	.. ..	24	22	2	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	8	8	..	1
Pemphigus					
Neonatorum	.. ..	6	6	..	..
Erysipelas	.. ..	8	8	..	..
Pneumonia (Lobar)	1	10	11	..	..
Measles	.. ..	23	27	..	..
German Measles	.. 1	6	7	..	..
Whooping Cough	.. 1	1	2	..	..
Chickenpox	.. ..	13	12	..	1
Mumps	.. ..	11	11	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	.. ..	1	1	..	..
Miscellaneous	.. 4	88	90	1	1
	68	1,424	1,379	61	52

* Died from Aplastic Anaemia.

Diphtheria.

During the year 273 cases of Diphtheria were admitted with 11 deaths, representing a case mortality of 4.03%. This compares with 276 cases, 11 deaths and 3.98% mortality for 1944. The prevalent infection during the year continued to be of the Gravis type. There was no great seasonal variation in the number of cases admitted.

The under-mentioned record of the cases admitted shows the number who had been immunised.

	Remaining 31/12/44	Admitted 1945	Discharged 1945	Died 1945	Remaining 31/12/45
Immunised ..	11	98	101	..	8
Not Immunised ..	22	175	169	11	17

Scarlet Fever.

There was a very slight increase in the number of cases admitted though this remained of a mild type. During the year 670 cases were admitted with no deaths, as compared with 620 cases with 1 death in 1944. The cases continued to be kept in Hospital for the reduced time of 14 days and this has proved entirely satisfactory.

Dysentery.

There was no major outbreak of this disease but sporadic cases continued to be admitted throughout the year. Most of the cases admitted proved to be of the Sonne or mild type. In all, 57 cases were admitted with 2 deaths. In addition 111 cases of non-specific Enteritis with 34 deaths were admitted. These infections in very young babies have been rather prevalent throughout the country. Bacteriological investigations have proved entirely negative. Although the infection has caused a large number of deaths in young babies the results of treatment compare favourably with statistics published for other parts of the country.

Tuberculous Meningitis.

Five cases of this invariably fatal disease were admitted as compared with 7 cases in 1944. Bacteriological investigation showed that in all of the cases the infection was of the Human type and in none was it of Bovine origin.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Sporadic cases of this infection were admitted throughout the year, all being of a severe type. Altogether 13 cases were admitted with 4 deaths as compared with 18 cases with 6 deaths in 1944. Recovered cases showed no subsequent disabilities.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twenty four cases were admitted with 2 deaths. This continued low mortality has been largely contributed to by the successful employment of Sulphonamide drugs and also with the use of Penicillin which has been freely available in the Hospital throughout the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During the year there were 8 cases admitted all of which recovered with unimpaired vision. Most of these infections now respond to Penicillin treatment within a matter of hours.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Six cases were admitted during the year, all of whom recovered.

Pneumonia.

During the year 10 cases of Primary or Lobar Pneumonia were admitted, all of whom recovered. Here again, the use of Penicillin has greatly shortened the illness period and has been the means of saving many lives.

Miscellaneous.

Amongst the other major diseases admitted there should be noted 8 cases of Erysipelas and 23 of Measles, all of whom recovered.

SCABIES.

The work at the Municipal Scabies Treatment Centre, housed in premises adjacent to the Public Baths, has been fully maintained during the year. Facilities exist for the treatment of adults as well as schoolchildren and infants. From the following figures it will be seen that many cases take advantage of the service provided.

Record of Attendances at the Middlesbrough Scabies Clinic for the year ended December, 1945.

ADULTS :—

Male	..	..	..	..	185
Female	..	..	..	..	422
					—

Total .. 607

SCHOOL-CHILDREN :—

Male	..	..	..	..	321
Female	..	..	..	..	423
					—

Total .. 744

UNDER SCHOOL AGE :—

Male	..	..	..	..	161
Female	..	..	..	..	146
					—

Total .. 306

Total number of patients .. 1,657

Total number of treatments .. 4,186

The total number of patients treated is slightly less than the number of patients treated in 1944, which was 1,785. From this figure and from statistics obtained through the schools, there is no doubt the incidence of scabies is falling in Middlesbrough. This is largely due to the fact that the active policy, which has been pursued for the last two or three years with regard to the treatment of scabies, has eliminated the reservoirs of infection which were spreading the disease in the various areas of the town.

Great stress is placed upon the treatment of whole families where scabies exists. This is the only satisfactory method of eliminating scabies from the family and from the community. Where the adults remain untreated re-infection readily occurs of the schoolchildren and children under 5.

The work is carried out under a fully-trained Health Visitor. She is assisted by three female Nursing Auxiliaries and one Male Orderly. The Health Visitor also undertakes follow-up visits to the homes of the patients for contacts. It has not been necessary to utilise the compulsory powers contained in the Scabies Order of 1941 since patients seem only too willing to utilize the excellent facilities provided to rid themselves of a very unpleasant disease.

General practitioners make full use of the Clinic and refer a considerable number of cases.

Special sessions are held twice weekly by one of the Assistant Medical Officers for patients needing medical supervision.

GENERAL CLEANLINESS AND INFESTATION.

Unremitting attention is given to promoting health and cleanliness amongst the members of the community. No opportunity is lost by members of the Public Health Department Staff in impressing the importance of clean habits in the maintenance of good health.

The Health Visitors and School Nurses have concentrated their efforts in this direction upon those mothers of children who are known to be needful of advice in this matter.

As regards schoolchildren there has been a small but welcome decrease in the number of children found to be verminous during the year and with regard to children under 5 our problem rests not with those children who attend the Infant Welfare Centres regularly, but amongst those mothers who are not regular attenders. Home visiting is, therefore, of great importance, and the Health Visitors in their general inspection of and interest

in the pre-school child usually manage to include an inspection of the head. It will be appreciated that this necessitates the exercise of great tact and discretion. Where a verminous child is discovered the Health Visitor gives detailed instructions as to washing, cutting and cleansing of the hair. Advice is given as to the best method of cleansing the head and parents are able to obtain steel combs through our Infant Welfare Clinics or through the Food Distribution Centre.

In the first place, all our efforts are directed towards educating the mother to care for her child adequately and satisfactorily.

Prime responsibility for the child's cleanliness must rest, of course with the mother. Normally, therefore, the cleansing is not undertaken by the staff of the department. It is necessary, however, on rare occasions to remove children to our Municipal Skin Clinic when infestation is very heavy.

Full use has been made during the year of the educational material provided by the Central Council for Health Education. Films have been shown in the Clinics and posters, leaflets and pamphlets have been distributed generally. The main difficulty with regard to this form of propaganda is that it fails to reach the parents who are in the greatest need of it. There is no doubt, of course, that the unsatisfactory housing conditions under which many of our townspeople live are not conducive to methods of health and cleanliness. There are a considerable number of houses in some of the older parts of the town without baths, and under these circumstances with the present overcrowded condition of families, it is very difficult to maintain a high standard of cleanliness which could be attained on a well-planned housing estate. It is found, however, that even in these newer housing estates, mothers do require advice as to the care and cleanliness of their children. Improvement on transfer to a newer area is not dramatic, but slow and gradual as appreciation is realised of the amenities and advantages provided.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications.

238 persons were notified during the year as having acquired Tuberculosis. 128 were males and 110 females, numbers almost identical with those of the previous year.

Of these 191 had Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 47 were Non-Pulmonary.

Deaths.

163 persons died of tuberculosis during the year in the area. Of these, 27 were patients belonging to outside areas and these mostly died in the General Hospital. 105 of the deaths were male and 58 female.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounted for 143 and Non-Pulmonary for 20 persons. Excluding the 27 outside area patients the mortality figures are very similar to those of 1944.

Number notified after death 36
,, ,, within 3 months of death 18
,, ,, 3—6 ,, ,, 12
,, ,, 6—9 ,, ,, 7
,, ,, 9—12 ,, ,, 7
,, ,, more than 12 months of death 56
Non-resident deaths 27
Total 163

New Cases and Mortality during 1945.

Age Periods	New Cases					Deaths				
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
1—	..	1	1	5	6	..	..	3	3	3
5—	..	3	8	9	10	1	3	3	2	2
15—	..	58	65	5	8	43	43	2	3	3
45—	..	43	10	..	1	41	7	2	1	1
65 and upwards		2	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	107	84	21	26	90	53	10	10	10

The following Table gives the notifications and deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis and the death-rate per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales and for Middlesbrough since 1937 :—

Year.	England and Wales.		Middlesbrough.	
	Death Rate.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1937 ..	0.69	281	165	1.18
1938 ..	0.64	297	153	1.09
1939 ..	0.53	295	171	1.22
1940 ..	0.70	334	198	1.52
1941 ..	0.73	247	202	1.59
1942 ..	0.65	253	166	1.34
1943 ..	0.66	262	155	1.26
1944 ..	0.62	241	131	1.06
1945 ..	0.62	238	134	1.04

The Middlesbrough Tuberculosis death-rate is much in excess of the corresponding death-rate for England and Wales.

Dispensary Treatment.

There were 5,963 attendances at the Tuberculosis Dispensary of which 607 attended for the first time. Of this number, 530 were sent by the patient's private doctor for purposes of treatment or disposal to hospital or sanatorium.

The Health Visitors made 9,007 visits to the homes of the tuberculous persons during the year. 482 pathological specimens were examined during the year. 612 artificial pneumothorax fillings were given at the Dispensary.

X-Ray Examinations.

During the year 1,313 X-ray examinations were carried out at the General Hospital of patients sent from or through the dispensary. This branch of work, so essential to the requirements of modern Tuberculosis investigations, increases in importance every year and the apparatus now employed for this purpose is highly efficient.

Tuberculosis Voluntary Care Committee.

The work of this committee continued and expanded during the year. The convalescent home at Marske, whose activities had to be suspended during the war, was re-opened for Tuberculous patients as a recuperative holiday resort. Premises were taken in Meath Street for the establishment of training in light handicraft work and it is expected to be equipped and in working order in 1946.

“Flag Day” and collections from the sale of “Christmas Seals” are organised and carried out by the committee.

Institutional Treatment.

POOLE SANATORIUM.

134 Middlesbrough patients were treated during the year in the Poole Sanatorium ; 72 males and 62 females. 48 patients still remained in the sanatorium at the end of the year.

WEST LANE SANATORIUM.

73 female patients received treatment during the year. 20 patients were still under treatment on December 31st.

MIDDLESBROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

123 patients, mostly male adults were treated in the Sanatorium Block of the General Hospital during the year, 38 still remaining in hospital at the end of the year.

CIRCULAR 266T.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients dealt with under the Scheme of Allowances (266T), year ended 31st December, 1945.

Cases referred for investigation	..	..	..	65
Current cases at 31.12.45	..	..	..	45
Discontinued (for reasons stated below)	..	..	..	17
Ineligible	..	..	..	3
				65
Cases Discontinued :				
Period expired	..	..	..	2
Working	..	..	..	3
Deaths	..	..	..	8
Admitted to Sanatorium and in receipt of sickness benefit	..	..	..	1
Ministry of Pension award	..	..	..	3
				17

Nature of Allowances granted in 1945.

Maintenance.	Discretionary.	Special.
63	..	2

The amount disbursed during the year ended 31st December, 1945, was £3,400 15s. 4d.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

It will be seen from the figures in the appended tables that there was a further increase during the year in the number of cases attending the Clinic for the first time, there being 1,081 for the year as compared with 824 for 1944.

The high incidence of Gonorrhoea amongst males, which was commented upon in my reports of 1943 and 1944, has been maintained, there being 327 cases in 1945 as compared with 207 for 1944. There was also a considerable increase in the number of cases of Syphilis amongst females.

The amount of work entailed at the Clinic is very great, and it will be seen that there were 10,746 attendances during the year.

Dr. J. A. Taylor, the Venereal Diseases Medical Officer is in charge of the work at the Clinic, and he is assisted by a Special Treatment Sister, a Male Orderly and an Almoner. Assistance is also given from time to time by the Nursing Staff from the General Hospital, and a certain amount of assistance is given in the medical work by other Medical Officers on the staff of the Public Health Department.

It will thus be seen that the work in this department has now grown to such dimensions as really to merit the services of a whole-time Medical Officer. Circumstances do not permit of such an appointment at the present time, but it must be remembered that Dr. J. A. Taylor is also Resident Medical Officer at the General Hospital, and in consequence his time is more than fully occupied. Further, modern developments in the prevention and treatment of Venereal Diseases, together with the detailed administration work and the Regulations associated therewith, make it essential that in a Clinic of this size, the services of a whole-time Venereal Diseases Officer should be secured at the earliest possible opportunity.

Institutional facilities for cases requiring in-patient treatment are provided at the General Hospital, and separate accommodation is provided for Venereal Diseases patients apart from the ordinary patients at the hospital. The wards used for Special Treatment cases have been suitably fitted up with additional wash-basins and sterilisers, and we are now able to admit to the hospital cases not only for special purposes but also for injections of Penicillin of which increasing use has been made during the year as more supplies were forthcoming.

Further structural alterations were carried out at the Clinic itself during the year and the department is now a very well laid out and equipped Unit.

Propaganda on the prevention of Venereal Disease, and the importance of early and adequate treatment has been continued on the lines indicated in previous reports. Full use has been made of literature provided by the Central Council for Health Education, and talks to Youth Clubs, Merchant Seamen and other organisations have continued.

Regulation 33B.

The cases brought to the notice of the department under these regulations were followed up to the greatest possible extent. The following figures show the work which was undertaken during the year in this connection :—

			Males	Females	Total
(1)	(a) Total number of contacts in respect of whom Form I was received ..		3	43	46
	(b) Number in (a) transferred from other areas			5	5
(2)	Number of cases in (1) in which attempts were made during the current period outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second Form 1 :—				
	Contacts found .. 41		1	40	41
	Contacts examined or already under treatment .. 40		..	40	40
(3)	(a) Number of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more Forms I were received .. .. .. ..		..	5	5
	(b) Number included in (3) (a) in respect of whom the first Form I was previously reported under (1) .. ..		..	5	5
	(c) Number included in (3) (a) transferred from other areas .. .. ..		..	..	..
(4)	Number of those in (3) (a) who were :—				
	(a) found .. .. ..		..	5	5
	(b) examined after persuasion, or already under treatment ..		1	1	1
	(c) served with Form 2		4	4	4
	(d) examined after service of Form 2 .. .. ..		..	4	4
	(e) prosecuted for failure :—				
	(i) to attend for, and submit to medical examination .. ..		..	..	..
	(ii) to submit to and continue treatment .. .. ..		..	..	..
	(f) transferred to other areas .. .. ..		..	..	..

It will be seen that the Regulation has not resulted in a large number of double notification contacts being brought to our notice. Only five cases came within the actual scope of the Regulation in this way, and all eventually attended for treatment. It was possible, however, for the Almoner to follow-up the cases notified on a single Form I and to exercise her persuasive powers to secure attendance at the Clinic.

Almoner.

Although spectacular results were not expected from the appointment of Almoner, it has been made abundantly clear that the services of such an Almoner are now indispensable to run the Venereal Diseases Clinic efficiently, and from the following report it will be seen that a large amount of useful and very necessary social work has been carried out.

Almoner's Report.

The work of the Almoner during 1945, has continued to be an active and interesting piece of social service. The general welfare of the patients still continues to be of primary importance. This means following up of attendances and helping patients to overcome their various difficulties, thus enabling them to complete their treatment.

In the case of female patients the need of a sympathetic ear and an understanding mind to which troubles and difficulties and fears can be told in confidence does much to relieve the mental worry and strain of the patient. The Almoner must be ready to receive these confidences and to give the helping hand which may be needed.

During the year, about 600 visits were made and over 700 letters were sent. This persistent persuasion by letter and personal interview, does much to encourage patients to continue their treatment.

Information concerning 78 contacts comprising 71 females and 7 males, was obtained at the Centre, notifications made and action taken, thus bringing under treatment a large number who would otherwise have drifted.

Notifications under Regulation 33B.

		Males	Females
Notifications received ..	..	3	43
Number of contacts traced ..	..	1	40
Number of contacts examined ..	..		40

The ages of the above range from 16 to 45 years of age.

Since persons named on Form I under Regulation 33B cannot be compelled to attend, but only advised, it will be seen that our efforts in this aspect have met with considerable success.

During 1945 children of infected parents have also been examined. Of the 19 examined 11 were found to be free from disease and 8 are now under treatment.

Seamen who attended the Special Treatment Centre during the Year 1945.

British Isles (excluding Eire)	..	152	.
Canada	..	4	
Australia	..	3	
South Africa	..	2	
British India	..	18	
Newfoundland	..	2	
Gibraltar	..	3	
Cyprus	..	1	
Rhodesia	..	1	
Aden	..	1	
Ceylon	..	1	
West Indies	..	5	
Bahamas	..	1	
West Africa	..	1	
Egypt	..	2	
Eire	..	1	
Arabia	..	1	
U.S.A.	..	3	
Brazil	..	3	
Greece	..	6	
Norway	..	20	
Denmark	..	8	
Sweden	..	18	
France	..	3	
Poland	..	12	
Estonia	..	2	
Yugo-Slavia	..	4	
Russia	..	1	
Spain	..	10	
Finland	..	1	
Belgium	..	1	
Tangiers	..	1	
Turkey	..	1	
Armenia	..	1	
Total	..	294	

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRE.

Number of Cases under Observation and Treatment on December 31st, 1945.

Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Total Cases
M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
144	168	5	..	73	44	49	62	241	274	515

Number of Cases and the Diseases they were suffering from, dealt with
for the first time during the years 1935 to 1945.

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gono- rrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1935	67	30	9	..	184	20	142	14	402	64	466
1936	85	36	6	..	235	27	116	17	442	80	522
1937	113	37	8	..	254	23	148	18	523	78	601
1938	92	41	16	..	230	34	159	33	497	108	605
1939	63	12	10	..	156	33	118	28	347	73	420
1940	42	14	3	..	135	18	92	29	272	61	333
1941	67	21	18	..	237	30	88	29	410	70	480
1942	167	17	20	..	172	12	125	48	484	77	561
1943	155	63	12	..	208	10	213	127	588	200	788
1944	140	67	10	..	207	40	247	113	604	220	824
1945	145	79	15	..	327	62	287	166	774	307	1,081

Middlesbrough Cases ..	..	..	446
Seamen ..	..	..	294
Other Cases ..	..	..	341
Total ..	..	..	1,081

Congenital Syphilis.

Cases Classified in Age Groups.

Sex	Under	1	5	Over	Total
	One Year	to 5	to 15	15 Years	
MALE	1	..	..	..	1
FEMALE	5	1	1	4	11
Total	6	1	1	4	12

Total attendances in 1945 of all persons suffering from :—

Syphilis		Soft Chancere		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Grand Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2,868	2,548	111	..	2,416	552	1,243	1,008	6,638	4,108	10,746

Middlesbrough	..	..	..	6,354
North Riding of Yorkshire			..	1,965
County of Durham	..	..	..	605
Other Areas	..	..	..	1,822
Total	..	..	..	10,746

Sessions and Attendances during 1945.

MONTH	MALES			FEMALES		
	No. Sessions	Attend- ances	Average	No. Sessions	Attend- ances	Average
January ..	27	305	11.29	18	228	12.66
February ..	24	394	16.45	16	256	16.00
March ..	24	467	19.46	17	320	18.81
April ..	27	384	14.20	17	272	16.00
May ..	28	394	14.00	19	287	15.00
June ..	31	382	12.32	17	247	14.52
July ..	30	477	15.50	13	377	29.00
August ..	32	407	12.70	17	343	20.00
September ..	30	434	14.45	17	349	20.50
October ..	32	460	14.63	17	315	18.52
November ..	30	494	16.46	16	337	21.00
December ..	29	471	16.24	22	410	18.18
Total ..	344	5,069	14.73	206	3,741	18.16

APPENDIX.**COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.****CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROGRAMME
5 and 10 Years.****MIDDLESBROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.****FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.**

The following matters are those which ultimately, should all receive attention at the Middlesbrough General Hospital, in order to bring it up to the standard required of a first-class General Hospital. It is difficult to lay down a hard and fast priority scheme, as to the improvements to be undertaken first, but I have grouped the proposals into a reasonable system of priority.

1. (a) Modernisation of Wards and Corridors.

A scheme was included in the previous 5 year plan of £8,400 for this purpose. The following modernisation, however, is necessary now :—

- (i) Provision of Sanitary Annexe, Day Room, side ward, dressing room and duty room, as on wards 1 and 7, in remainder of wards, with similar additional kitchen accommodation as has already been provided in wards 1 and 7.
- (ii) Provision of a number of small side wards, adapting existing theatre block for ward purposes, including the addition of a sanitary annexe here also.
- (iii) Re-laying ward floors, modernisation of old stone staircase and tiling of corridor to 5 feet.

(b) Extensions to Nurses Home to provide for additional Nursing Staff.

The present accommodation in the Nurses Home provides 86 beds in 59 rooms. Future developments at the hospital with the shortening of hours and the possible introduction of the Block System of training, indicate that accommodation would have to be provided for at least 150 Nurses, which means the addition of accommodation for another 64 Nurses in single rooms.

(c) Provision of Medical Superintendent's house, and Resident Medical Officer's quarters, to provide for a minimum of six Resident Medical Officers.

(d) Extension to Maids Hostel.

Including the provision of Sewing room and Linen stores. A scheme for this purpose, costing £800 (Scheme No. 47) was in the previous 5 year plan. The present accommodation provides 21 beds in 9 rooms. For the future it is anticipated that a total of 50 beds will be required, giving extra accommodation for 29 members of the Domestic Staff.

(e) Mortuary and Post Mortem Room.

A Scheme was included in the previous 5 year programme to cost £1,000. This was Scheme No. 46. The present Scheme visualises the provision of an adequate building for mortuary purposes for a minimum of 12 bodies with Post Mortem room, Viewing room, Visitors' room and Chapel.

2. (a) Reconstruction of Centre Block.

This proposal was included in the Corporation's 1937-1942 5 year programme, and was Scheme No. 44, costing £12,600. In 1936 the Scheme visualised the taking down of the doctors' quarters and the erection of a new two-storey building with entrance hall, lavatory and cloak-room accommodation, ladies' room, residents' dining room, kitchen, Visiting Staff room, Consulting room, Committee room and various other rooms all on the ground floor. On the first floor was to be provided the Resident Medical Officer's sitting room, bedroom, bathroom and linen store, together with duty rooms, ward kitchens, surgical stores, operating theatre, anaesthetic room, sterilising room, and recovery rooms. It is suggested that this Centre Block should be re-constructed in the future, but this should provide as follows :—

GROUND FLOOR :—

Entrance hall, cloak-room and lavatories, Visiting Staff room, Committee room, offices for general clerical staff, Medical Superintendent, Matron, Chief Clerk and Steward.

SECOND FLOOR :—

Twin operating theatre block with anaesthetic rooms, doctors' and nurses' changing rooms, sterilising rooms and recovery wards.

(b) Erection of a new Children's Block on modern lines, to accommodate 100 children.

The design to be on the separate small ward system with glass partitions.

(c) Provision of central kitchen facilities.

A small scheme, Scheme 48, costing £300 was included in the 1937-42 plan. This only visualised extending the larder and stores and providing a refrigerator. Building a new kitchen block is now visualised, with the usual appurtenances, dining room, mess rooms, etc.

(d) Additions to X-ray Department and provision of new Physiotherapy Department.

1. X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

(a) Diagnostic Department :

All the existing department to be taken over as a Diagnostic Unit, and the following additional facilities provided :—

- (i) Staff Room.
- (ii) Dark Room facilities.
- (iii) Waiting Room facilities.
- (iv) Screening Room to be provided in present Deep Therapy Room.

(b) Therapy Department :—

New accommodation for Therapy work will be required. This will include :—

- (i) Waiting Room and dressing cubicles.
- (ii) Room for superficial Therapy.
- (iii) Room for Deep Therapy.

It is suggested that these developments can take place on or near the existing site of the X-ray Department, since it is very necessary to have the X-ray department in close proximity to the Out-patients' Department. If possible a covered way or corridor should be provided to connect the X-ray Department to the main hospital block.

2. PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT.

New accommodation for Physiotherapy work is urgently required, and in addition to Massage facilities, facilities will have to be provided for Artificial Sunlight treatment, Short-wave Therapy, etc. The minimum requirements will be as follows :—

- (a) A large room for Therapy purposes, including re-habilitation.
- (b) Several medium-sized rooms for Sunlight, etc.
- (c) Dressing cubicles, and waiting rooms.
- (d) Staff room.

3. Demolition of Block 17 and building new ward pavilions.

Scheme 51, costing £11,250 in 1937 included demolition of the two end wings of Block 17, and building new ward pavilions of one storey, these being capable of being raised to two storeys. This work will have to be done at some future date, leaving the centre portion as the X-ray and Out-patients' Department.

WEST LANE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The future developments at the West Lane Isolation Hospital will depend upon two fundamental considerations :—

1. The area and population which the Hospital might ultimately have to serve under the new National Health Service.
2. The future policy of the Corporation with regard to the treatment of Tuberculous cases not at present considered suitable for Sanatorium treatment at Poole Sanatorium.

Apart from the necessity to increase accommodation which might be required under a new Regional Scheme, it is not contemplated that for the next five years any immediate developments at West Lane Hospital would be possible. The following provisions, however, will ultimately have to be considered in chronological order of priority :—

1. (a) Erection of a New Cubicle Block of 30 beds. It is suggested that this should be erected on the site of the present Ward 4 (hutted ward) and this will include the usual Theatre, Sunlight rooms and Annexes.
- (b) Provision of Additional Accommodation for Nurses. It is not possible at present to accommodate many more nurses at the hospital. The present Nurses' Home only possesses 26 bedrooms, and many nurses are now housed in old cubicles in the old main administrative block, which are out-of-date. There are 45 nurses accommodated at the hospital at the present time, and with the possibility of the introduction of a block system of training and the reduction in the hours of duty, a minimum of 65 will be necessary in the not too distant future. Thereafter, to deal with the additional beds to be provided, a minimum of 100 nurses will have to be accommodated. The following suggestions are submitted to meet this position :—
 - (i) Erection of a Night Nurses' Home to accomodate 26 nurses. This could be erected on the site of the present Ward 5 (hutted ward), and could include a large hall for lectures, etc.
 - (ii) A further Nurses' Home on the site of the old laundry and stables, and this would accommodate 50 nurses.
 - (c) Provision of Additional Accommodation for Domestic Staff by conversion of the present cubicle beds in the old administrative block into rooms for members of the Domestic Staff.

2. Minor alterations and improvements to existing wards. Certain small amendments and improvements to existing wards would materially help in the working of the hospital. These are as follows :—
 - (a) Erimus Ward to have an outside staircase provided to separate the upper and lower floors, to allow separate diseases being nursed.
 - (b) Present cubicle block—covering of verandah.
 - (c) Wards 1 and 2—exits at extreme ends of wards. These would be of great assistance in the ingress of laundry, to obviate it coming through wards as at the present time.
3. Provision of office accommodation by converting present lecture room and Matron's present office, for this purpose.
4. Provision of larger mortuary with Post Mortem room.
5. Extending garage accommodation and provision of workshops.
6. New Doctors' quarters to be provided to accommodate two Residents, and by this arrangement the existing Doctors' flat could be converted to quarters for the Deputy Matron.

The foregoing represent the steps which might be taken within the next 10 years to bring the hospital up to the size and standard which would be desirable for a large Regional Fever Hospital, and further developments which thereafter might be considered are as follows :—

- (a) Additional ward blocks to accommodate a further 50 patients.
- (b) Future developments at the Tuberculosis Ward. If as has been indicated, further provision is made elsewhere for the type of case now admitted to West Lane, then the new ward pavilions for fever cases could be erected on the site of the present Tuberculosis Ward, but if it is desired to accommodate a certain type of Tuberculous case still in the West Lane Hospital, the existing Tuberculosis Ward will hardly stand up to more than another 10 years use, and consideration would have to be given to building a suitable Ward on this site for this purpose.

HEMLINGTON FARMS.

After consulting with the Farm Bailiff, the following proposals are submitted as a desirable future policy. We have had in mind that prior to the war, the Committee considered the possibility of setting up a T.T. Certified herd of cattle at the farm, in order to bring the milk production into line with what is desirable from a health point of view.

1. New house for the Farm Bailiff. The Committee will remember that in the previous 5 years programme in 1939, provision was made for a new house for the Farm Bailiff, and the cost at that time was £475.
2. BELLE VUE FARM :
 - (a) New cow byre to accommodate 20 cows.
 - (b) Conversion of old cow byre into piggeries.
 - (c) Provision of implement shed to house tractor and other implements with a granary on the first floor.
 - (d) Laying on of electricity to (a) house (b) milking machine (c) corn grinding machine.
 - (e) Additional Dutch barn for corn.
3. HEMLINGTON GRANGE FARM :
 - (a) The future of this farm house will have to be determined by the Committee as a matter of policy. It would not appear that the house is in a suitable condition for reconditioning and it is recommended that consideration be given to demolishing the house and that at some time in the future, two workmen's cottages should be built.
 - (b) General repairs to farm buildings, and the provision of an adequate fold yard.
 - (c) Provision of electricity to cottages and other buildings.
 - (d) Repairs to the roadway leading to the farm.

STATISTICAL
TABLES.

ABSTRACT OF HEALTH REPORTS FROM 1898 TO 1945.

Year	Population	Death Rate		Birth Rate		Infant Death Rate		Enteric and Contd. Fever		Scarlet Fever		Diarrhoea & Enteritis		Whooping Cough		Chicken pox		All Forms of Tuberculosis		Influenza		Heart Disease		Appendicitis		Nephritis		Puerperal Fever		Other Puerperal Causes		Premature Birth, &c.		Violent Deaths		Syphilis																			
		No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Births	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.																				
				England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales		England and Wales																			
1898	89,246	1,967	22.04	17.5	2,904	32.52	29.3	5	190	162	235	33	0.36	63	0.71	237	8	0.09	54	14	0.16	57	0.64	9	0.10	225	2.52	..	198	2.21	1	0.01	112	1.25	14	0.16	219	2.45	56	0.63	..														
1899	93,515	2,058	22.17	18.2	3,130	33.47	29.1	575	183	142	138	23	0.24	68	0.72	345	13	0.14	30	9	0.10	62	0.66	41	0.44	397	4.23	..	215	2.26	19	0.20	136	1.45	29	0.31	2	0.02	195	2.08	59	0.63	6	0.06											
1900	97,007	2,407	25.07	18.2	3,343	34.46	28.7	63	188	134	19	98	18	0.17	24	0.24	284	13	0.13	25	3	0.03	62	0.64	39	0.40	..	71	0.69	158	1.63	..	546	5.63	..	247	2.59	28	0.23	147	1.52	24	0.25	3	0.03	231	2.38	72	0.74	7	0.07				
1901	91,371	1,995	21.90	16.9	3,328	36.44	28.5	657	175	151	159	33	0.34	43	0.47	376	27	0.29	68	19	0.28	188	2.06	32	0.35	..	50	0.58	117	1.18	..	281	3.08	..	225	2.44	9	0.10	134	1.47	28	0.31	2	0.02	12	0.13	219	2.39	82	0.89	9	0.10			
1902	93,354	1,912	20.48	16.3	3,370	36.09	28.5	116	182	134	126	22	0.24	10	0.11	500	41	0.44	164	58	0.62	109	1.71	31	0.33	..	1	0.01	42	0.45	87	0.93	..	304	3.20	..	204	2.18	8	0.09	125	1.34	24	0.26	1	0.01	10	0.11	242	2.59	78	0.84	10	0.11	
1903	95,013	2,072	21.77	15.5	3,489	36.72	28.4	5	188	133	83	22	0.25	67	0.71	252	3	0.03	117	32	0.34	160	1.68	15	0.16	..	53	0.57	109	1.15	..	315	3.63	..	209	2.31	15	0.16	137	1.44	24	0.26	1	0.01	22	0.23	222	2.34	63	0.66	8	0.08			
1904	98,684	1,934	20.00	16.3	3,453	37.12	27.9	612	178	143	67	18	0.18	39	0.40	612	10	0.10	79	11	0.11	195	2.02	25	0.20	..	0	..	71	0.71	107	1.11	..	265	2.74	..	218	2.25	4	0.04	131	1.36	29	0.30	4	0.04	134	2.01	53	0.55	17	0.18			
1905	98,369	2,053	21.18	15.3	3,453	34.91	27.2	598	171	127	78	23	0.19	71	0.72	344	7	0.07	107	34	0.34	147	1.49	43	0.44	..	2	0.02	74	0.69	117	1.19	..	370	3.76	..	222	2.25	5	0.05	143	1.45	15	0.15	1	0.01	16	0.16	189	1.90	64	0.55	12	0.12	
1906	100,069	2,072	20.72	15.5	3,594	35.91	27.1	611	17	133	91	16	0.14	23	0.23	514	12	0.12	97	31	0.31	227	2.26	40	0.39	..	0	..	71	0.69	110	1.09	..	315	3.15	..	170	1.69	6	0.06	157	1.57	29	0.29	3	0.03	16	0.16	235	2.35	59	0.59	21	0.21	
1907	101,783	2,077	20.46	15.1	3,403	34.22	26.3	543	155	111	73	14	0.14	96	0.94	108	8	0.07	126	32	0.31	93	0.91	49	0.48	..	0	..	81	0.83	119	1.17	..	437	4.29	..	212	2.08	24	0.24	156	1.53	29	0.29	2	0.02	13	0.13	200	1.97	65	0.64	6	0.06	
1908	101,511	2,066	19.95	14.8	3,733	36.06	26.5	501	158	125	85	18	0.20	..	99	0.95	154	6	0.05	179	30	0.29	226	2.18	7	0.07	..	0	..	66	0.65	108	1.04	..	335	3.43	..	136	1.89	14	0.14	136	1.31	19	0.18	..	8	0.08	202	1.96	61	0.59	15	0.15	
1909	105,255	2,043	19.41	14.6	3,363	31.90	25.6	53	161	133	51	17	0.17	61	0.58	105	2	0.02	97	22	0.22	109	1.04	69	0.66	..	0	..	88	0.83	132	1.25	..	309	3.72	..	203	1.92	18	0.17	143	1.36	36	0.24	..	10	0.10	232	2.20	50	0.48	10	0.10		
1910	1,07,014	1,822	17.02	13.5	3,440	32.11	25.1	140	141	111	52	10	0.09	..	11	0.10	185	3	0.03	143	35	0.33	153	1.43	32	0.29	..	0	..	80	0.71	122	1.14	..	354	3.31	..	153	1.42	6	0.06	109	1.02	27	0.25	4	0.04	9	0.08	187	1.75	60	0.56	6	0.06
1911	1,05,124	2,1	19.98	14.6	3,255	30.96	24.4	514	165	131	34	8	0.09	..	75	0.71	358	7	0.07	167	26	0.25	160	1.52	79	0.75	..	0	..	76	0.72	134	1.27	..	418	3.98	..	184	1.75	7	0.07	134	1.27	24	0.23	1	0.01	6	0.06	178	1.69	49	0.46	4	0.04
1912	1,05,554	1,87	17.80</td																																																				

TABLE II.—Notifications of Infectious Diseases in 1945, arranged according to Age Groups and Wards.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED										NUMBER IN EACH WARD											
	At all ages	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Ayerstome	Aeklarn	Cannnon	Cleveland	Exchange Hill	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormesby	St. Hilda's	Ulverston	Total		
Diphtheria	56	116	25	11	1	13	13	22	22	14	25	33	30	21	11	9	213	
Erysipelas	30	1	4	7	13	5	5	1	2	4	7	1	5	1	2	30	30	
Scarlatina	571	2	159	369	27	12	2	71	50	39	31	25	71	115	32	20	43	571
Pneumonia, Influenza	2	12	25	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	148	12	161	326	16	26	30	18	14	6	21	20	31	16	8	9	148	
Chicken-pox	524	22	161	326	12	3	30	18	52	20	41	31	71	67	57	70	9	
Measles	811	89	268	3	16	16	16	14	14	13	13	13	51	135	301	109	60	
Whooping Cough	228	25	122	74	7	7	7	40	40	17	17	13	13	30	57	10	20	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Male	105	1	1	3	16	43	4	2	9	5	8	5	11	21	12	16	6	
do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	85	1	1	1	9	29	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Tuberculosis	21	1	6	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	
do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	27	1	6	10	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	
Polio-encephalitis	163	13	120	16	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	163	
Dysentery	28	1	1	1	6	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	13	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	
Encephalitis Lethargica	1424	1424	1847	166	188	121	36	477	259	288	237	228	568	707	269	531	133	274
Total	3339	183	1472	1223	158	176	100	27	368	204	296	225	170	420	708	287	316	124	221	3339
1944	3973	191	1424	1847	166	188	121	36	477	259	288	237	228	568	707	269	531	133	274	3973

TABLE III.

Registrar General's Statistics, 1945.

AREA : MIDDLESBROUGH COUNTY BOROUGH.

(1) Estimated Mid-Year Resident Population—128,620.

(2)		Live Births allocated to Borough	Still Births allocated to Borough
Total			
Legitimate and	Males ..	1,376	54
Illegitimate	Females ..	1,315	41
Illegitimate	Males ..	106	4
	Females ..	110	3

(3)

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Number of cases notified during the 52 weeks ended 29th December, 1945.

Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Smallpox.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Typhoid.	Para- Typhoid.
13	571	228	213	30	1,171	..	150	28	..	..

(4)

Areal Comparability Factor. Issue suspended.

TABLE IV.
Deaths registered during 1945

CAUSE OF DEATH			AGES AT DEATH												
			At all ages	under one year	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 3 yrs.	3 and under 4 yrs.	4 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 10 yrs.	10 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 20 yrs.	20 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 35 yrs.		
All Causes	Certified ..	..	1768	247	19	8	4	6	21	11	22	27	76	
	Uncertified ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			M.	F.											
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	4	7	11	..	2	2	1	1	4	1	..	
Influenza	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Meningitis	..	2	4	6	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	90	53	143	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	13	31
Other Tuberculous Diseases	10	10	20	1	2	3	1	1	5	1	1	..	..	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	130	113	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diabetes	..	..	12	8	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	59	70	129	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Heart Disease	..	225	229	454	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	7
Arterio-Sclerosis	..	48	46	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	27	17	44	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	24	20	44	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,, Broncho	..	45	24	69	37	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	6	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	..	15	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Diarrhoea, etc.	..	37	22	59	54	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	26	7	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
Puerperal Sepsis	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Congenital Debility and Mal-formation, Premature Birth	54	46	100	99	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide	..	7	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other Deaths from Violence	42	20	62	1	1	1	1	2	7	2	1	2	6	6	
Other defined diseases	..	87	71	158	25	2	1	1	..	2	3	5	1	8	
Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	2	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	959	813	1772	247	19	8	4	6	21	11	22	27	76

reclassified according to Ages and Wards.

TABLE V.—INHALATION DISEASES.
REGISTERED DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

TABLE VI.—Summary of Births notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1945.

TABLE VII.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1945.
to the 31st December, 1945, in the area of the County Borough.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications												Total Notifications	
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis													
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total (all ages)		
Pulmonary—														
Males	1	1	2	4	8	9	11	27	12	1	76	
Females	6	9	13	21	10	8	2	..	69	
Non-Pulmonary—														
Males	..	1	5	6	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	19
Females	..	1	2	5	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	18

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

PART II.—New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total
Pulmonary—												
Males	1	4	12	10	1	2	1	31
Females	1	..	2	2	4	4	2	..	..	15
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Females	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	8

Source of Information	No. of Cases		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Death Returns	From local Registrars	17	7
	Transferable deaths from Registrar General	1	..
Posthumous notifications	1	..	
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths) .. .. ..	..	2
Other sources if any (specify) H. M. Forces	27	1	

PART III.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total cases
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1945, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough	834	585	1419	396	367	763	2182
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ..	1	2	3	1	3	4	7
2. Recovery from the disease ..	2	4	6	8	7	15	21
3. Death	73	47	120	10	6	16	136
4. Otherwise	8	4	12	1	1	2	14

TABLE VIII.

Cancer.

DEATH RATES PER 1,000

Year	Middlesbrough			England and Wales
1936	1.44
1937	1.62
1938	1.63
1939	1.66
1940	1.66
1941	1.72
1942	1.78
1943	1.83
1944	1.89
1945	1.94

TABLE IX.

Deaths from Cancer.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

At ages	Male	Female	Total
1 to 5 years ..	0	1	1
5 to 45 years ..	3	8	11
45 to 65 years ..	56	45	101
65 and over ..	59	44	103
Total ..	118	98	216

